

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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Vol I No 232

1 December 1978

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GENERAL

UN COMMITTEE RESOLUTIONS ON NUCLEAR FREE ZONES NOTED

OW301652Y Peking NCNA in English 1630 GMT 30 Nov 78 OW

[Text] United Nations, 29 Nov (HSINHUA)--The First Committee (political and security) of the 33rd Session of the UN General Assembly adopted a number of draft resolutions on the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in Africa, the Middle East, South Asia and Latin America today and yesterday.

These draft resolutions call upon all states, those possessing nuclear weapons in particular, to refrain from any action prejudicial to the establishment of these zones and to seriously respect them.

During the general debate on various items on disarmament, representatives of Afro-Asian and Latin American countries voiced their strong demand for the establishment of peace zones and nuclear-free zones and they strongly demanded that the superpowers strictly respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries, undertake not to use nuclear weapons against nuclear-free zones under whatever conditions and withdraw their military bases from those territories.

Many representatives pointed out that, instead of withdrawing their military presence from those areas in which they have interests, the two superpowers have been maintaining a fierce rivalry for spheres of influence and seizing control of strategic sea-lanes. They said that these actions were the main obstacles to the establishment of peace zones and nuclear-free zones.

Many Afro-Asian states' representatives have asked the superpowers to respect the strong desires for the establishment of nuclear-free zones in Africa, the Middle East, South Asia and Latin America and to commit themselves to this.

UN COMMITTEE COMMEMORATES PALESTINIAN SOLIDARITY DAY

OW301542Y Peking NCNA in English 1505 GMT 30 Nov 78 OW

[Text] United Nations, 29 Nov (HSINHUA)--The United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People held a special meeting here today to commemorate the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people.

Statements were made by representatives from the Palestine Liberation Organization and the regional groups of states of the United Nations, as well as by representatives of the Organization of African Unity, the Arab League, the United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid and the Islamic Conference. They denounced Israeli aggression and extolled the heroic struggle of the Palestinian people for national independence over the past 30 years. They demanded that Israel withdraw from all territories occupied since 1967 and that the Palestinian people must exercise their right to self-determination. The PLO, their sole legitimate representative, should participate in all negotiations toward a peace settlement.

A photo and painting exhibition on the life and struggle of the Palestinian people opened today at the United Nations headquarters.

The special meeting was held in accordance with a UN resolution adopted on December 2, 1977, under which November 29 is designated as the International Day of Solidarity With the Palestinian People and commemorative activities should begin this year.

UNITED STATES

OCTOBER RISE IN U.S. TRADE DEFICIT REPORTED

OW301708Y Peking NCNA in English 1635 GMT 30 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 Nov (HSINHUA)--The U.S. Commerce Department announced yesterday that the U.S. registered a trade deficit of 2.13 billion dollars in October, the 29th consecutive month in red and the largest deficit since July, according to a Washington report. U.S. exports in October totalled 13.01 billion dollars, a 3.1 percent drop from September and the largest decline this year. Food exports dropped by 106.9 million dollars and chemicals and related products declined by 108 million dollars, the department said. Imports came to 15.14 billion dollars last month, an increase of 0.1 percent from September. Oil imports totalled 3.49 billion dollars last month, a drop of 125.7 million dollars from September, but still high by historical standards. The total trade deficit of the first ten months of this year amounted to 24.79 billion dollars as compared to 26.5 billion dollars for the whole year of 1977. AP reported yesterday that the U.S. trade deficit for this year will surpass last year's record figure. The consecutive trade deficits have aggravated inflation in the country and the decline of the dollar in foreign trade. Recently, the U.S. administration put forward an anti-inflation programme and adopted measures to stop the decline of the dollar, resulting in the somewhat recovery of the U.S. dollar. However, REUTER reported yesterday that the continuing price rise and huge deficit are likely to temporarily halt the U.S. dollar's recovery on world money markets.

NCNA REPORTS U.S. SENATOR BYRD'S TRIP TO IRAN

OW302334Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1432 GMT 28 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 28 Nov--News from Tehran: According to an AP report, Robert Byrd, U.S. Senate Democratic leader, reiterated on 27 November a U.S. warning to the Soviet Union: Do not interfere with Iran's internal affairs. Robert Byrd arrived in Iran 2 days ago as U.S. President Carter's special envoy. He has held talks with Shah Pahlavi and Prime Minister Azhari. After the talks, he said: "The Soviet Union has guaranteed not to interfere in Iran's internal affairs. We hope the Soviet Union will act truthfully."

Before his departure from Tehran, he indicated that his visit "has stressed the president's great support for Iran." He said Washington "has no intention of interfering in Iran's internal affairs." He said: "An independent, stable Iran is extremely important to the U.S., the region and the whole world." He also said: "In my view, the U.S. considers any interference in Iran's internal affairs and any encroachment upon its territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence an extremely grave matter, a matter of great concern." According to reports, the Soviet Union and the U.S. recently exchanged accusations against each other on the development of the Iranian situation. Not long ago, Brezhnev personally warned the U.S. not to "interfere in Iran's internal affairs." The U.S. secretary of state rebutted the warning, demanding the Soviet Union "use the same criterion in guiding its actions."

SOVIET UNION

CORRECTION TO RED FLAG COMMENTATOR ATTACKS SOVIET HEGEMONY

The following correction should be made to the item appearing under the headline "RED FLAG Commentator Attacks Soviet Hegemony" published in the 29 November issue of the DAILY REPORT:

Page A 11, second paragraph, eighth line...have resolutely supported and strengthened the unity....

Same page, same paragraph, fourteenth line...economies. We have never intervened in the internal....

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NORTH ASIA

PRC ECONOMIC DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO JAPAN

OW301658Y Peking NCNA in English 1641 GMT 30 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 30 Nov (HSINHUA)--Yuan Pao-hua, leader of the delegation of the State Economic Commission of China; Teng Li-chun, advisor to the delegation; Yeh Lin, deputy leader and some members of the delegation, left here by air this afternoon to return home after their month-long friendly visit to Japan.

The Chinese delegation gave a reciprocal reception here yesterday at which the guest and host both delivered warm and friendly speeches.

In his speech Yuan Pao-hua said, "We are deeply impressed by Japan's high and speedy economic development, the level of modernized industry, the scientific management of enterprises and the quality of workmanship." He added, "There is a lot we want to learn from these aspects. We can gain considerable experience from Japan's technology and management."

In his speech, Chairman of the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade, Yoshihiro Inayama, said that the Chinese delegation's visit to Japan was of great significance as regards the future economic exchanges between the two countries and noted that China would surely achieve rapid economic development. "We businessmen of Japan will help you with all our might to realize the four modernizations in China," he said.

Present at the reception were over 150 guests including Yaeji Watanabe, director general of Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade and Yoshio Sakurachi, construction minister of Japan. Chinese Ambassador to Japan Fu Hao also attended the reception.

During their visit to Japan, the delegation members studied Japanese Government departmental reports and spoke with economists and scholars. In three groups, the delegation visited factories, ports, offices and organizations in Kanto and Chubu districts, Kansai, and Kyushu areas.

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL LODGES PROTEST WITH SRV EMBASSY

OW010850Y Peking NCNA in English 0840 GMT 1 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Dec (HSINHUA)--Shen Ping [3088 1627], director of the Asian Affairs Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, met, by appointment, Tran Trung, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Vietnamese Embassy here today, lodging a strong protest with the Vietnamese authorities for spreading frenzied anti-China rumours about the Vietnamese cadre Nguyen Dinh Am, who came to China for political asylum. Sheng Ping pointed out that it is entirely just for the Chinese Government to permit him to reside in China in accordance with the Chinese Constitution and international practice.

Shen Ping said that on October 15 an official of the Chinese Affairs Department of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry came upon the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Vietnam on the so-called Nguyen Dinh Am incident of October 13. Afterwards, the Vietnamese authorities through their propaganda machine fabricated frenzied rumours to launch vicious attack against the Chinese side.

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He said that an examination by the Chinese departments concerned proved that a Vietnamese named Nguyen Dinh Am escaped into the Hokou area of China's Yunnan Province on October 13, asking for political asylum. According to his statement, Nguyen Dinh Am was a cadre of the Commission for Organization of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam. In July 1978, he was sent by the Vietnamese authorities to Pha Long village in Muong Khuong district of Hoang Lien Son Province as leader of a mountainous rural work team to "purify" the border area. As a result of his resentment against the Vietnamese authorities' anti-China and anti-Chinese policy, his personal security was seriously threatened. Having no other way out, he escaped to China, asking for political asylum. It is entirely just for the Chinese Government to permit him to reside in China in accordance with the Chinese Constitution and international practice. Such is the real fact of the so-called Nguyen Dinh Am incident.

However, Shen Ping pointed out, the Vietnamese authorities deliberately turned black into white, making false charge against the Chinese side, alleging that China had sent men into the Vietnamese territory to "kidnap" Nguyen Dinh Am and shot down other Vietnamese. And the Vietnamese mass media also made a big cry about this "incident" to create vicious slander against the Chinese side. This is an example of the numerous lies fabricated by the Vietnamese authorities against China, he said.

NCNA INTERVIEWS ALLEGEDLY ABDUCTED VIETNAMESE CADRE

OW010912Y Peking NCNA in English 0848 GMT 1 Dec 78 OW

[How Did He Venture To Flee to China?--interview with Nguyen Dinh Am, a Hanoi party cadre--NCNA headline]

[Text] Kunming, 1 Dec (HSINHUA correspondent Chang Li)--(Editor's note: Hanoi recently raised a hue and cry about the so-called abduction of a Vietnamese cadre and killing of two Vietnamese soldiers by Chinese border guards. The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry alleged: "At 11:30 hours on October 13, 1978, Nguyen Dinh Am, a cadre of Pha Long village, Muong Khuong district, Moang Lien Son Province, and two border guards, Trinh Dinh Thuc and Von Duc Quan ("Von should be "Doan"--editor), on duty near landmarks 20 and 21 were fired at by a unit of Chinese Border Guards who had laid an ambush on Vietnamese territory. Trinh Dinh Thuc and Von Duc Quan died instantly. The Chinese took Nguyen Dinh Am away along with three guns."

This was followed by outcries in Vietnam's mass media that the incident "has unmasked the cold-blooded features of the Chinese authorities" and demanding that the Chinese authorities hand back Nguyen Dinh Am "they have kidnapped" and the arms "they had seized".

Here, we publish a factual account of the incident given by Nguyen Dinh Am himself, in an interview with this correspondent.)

Nguyen Dinh Am, at his 30's, worked in the Commission for Organization of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam before fleeing to China. He told this correspondent that the idea of escape to China first occurred to him when he felt that he was being increasingly suspected by his superiors. This suspicion, he said, was due to the doubt he had divulged of the Vietnamese leaders' policy of antagonizing China and ostracizing Chinese nationals residing in Vietnam.

Last July, he was appointed leader of a work team sent to the mountain village of Pha Long in Muong Khuong District, Hoang Lien Son Province. The team was charged with the task of "purifying the border areas" set forth by the Vietnamese authorities.

"On October 9," Nguyen Dinh Am said, "I went to Muong Khuong District to attend a meeting there. I received instructions to get rid of the 'Hoa people' residing in the border areas before the end of this year. The instructions meant a crushing blow to the numerous guiltless Chinese residents. They were given in such harsh terms that I felt I had not the heart to carry them out.

"The meeting ended on the morning of October 12 and in the afternoon I went back on foot to Pha Long village. I packed up in secret whatever I decided to take to China that evening. Early next morning I walked to the boundary. Doan Duc Quan (not Von Duc Quan as given in the Hanoi paper NHAN DAN, nor Vo Duc Quan as reported by VNA--editor), a member of my team, asked me why I was going to the boundary and I told him that I intended to have a look at the combat teams there. He said he wanted to go with me. I advised him not to, but he would not listen. So we set out each carrying an AK gun. Around nine a.m. we reached a hamlet close to the boundary. The hamlet used to have 16 households of 'Hoa people' who had been moved out. Stationed there were a squad of the regular army and another of militiamen. The regular army squad leader was a second lieutenant named Trinh Dinh Thuc. When he learned that I was going to inspect the boundary, he decided to go with me. So the three of us went toward landmark No 21. We got there and looked over the place. I noted that everything was in order and we turned back.

"When we were more than 200 metres away from the border, I told myself that the chances of my escape would be slim if I missed this one. I, therefore, made up my mind and said to Thuc and Quan: 'Let's go back and see if the bamboo spikes there had been removed by the Chinese.' and we turned back again and went toward landmark No. 20. I purposely walked ahead of them. We inspected the bamboo spikes along the boundary. When we returned, I walked behind them."

A little agitated at this point, Nguyen Dinh Am rose from his seat and made frequent gestures as he went on with his recital. "At the time, Doan Duc Quan was carrying his gun over his shoulder, while Trinh Dinh Thuc held his in the right hand. Having decided that the time had come, I raised my gun and shouted, 'Halt and raise your hands! Put your guns down!' Flabbergasted, Quan raised his hands and Thuc his left hand. I told them: 'I'm going over to China. I have no intention of hurting you if you refrain from interfering with me. But if you do, I would resort to force.' No sooner had I finished this than Thuc turned abruptly and opened the safety latch of his gun and shouted 'fire!' I jumped aside and opened fire. He fell down at once. I turned to shoot at Quan just as he was taking aim. He too fell. I picked up their guns and ran across the boundary."

His agitation having subsided, Nguyen Dinh Am resumed his seat and said, "I made my suggestion and wished them to live. But they refused to listen to reason and attempted to kill me. I had no alternative but to shoot. After the shooting, I ran for some distance before I came to a Chinese village. From there I was led to a Chinese border post and I told the people there why I had come."

After a short pause, he said: "I came to China of my own free will." He continued: "For more than thirty years my people had fought for independence, freedom and a decent life. Today, this hope has been dashed."

Nguyen Dinh Am said the nature of his work had enabled him to have first-hand knowledge of how the people live in the countryside. But everytime he reported the widespread misery and privation to the leadership concerned, he was reprimanded and criticized for showing misgivings about the party's policy.

"You know, my country is in the agony of a chronic food shortage," he went on. "Yet, instead of planting more food crops, the state farms grow tea, coffee, cocoa and fruits, as is required, we were told, by the 'international division of labour.' These things were shipped to the Soviet Union in return for some outmoded machinery and a lot of arms."

He added: "We were often told by our leaders that 'now that U.S. imperialism has evacuated Southeast Asia, we must lose no time and go right in,' that 'China is our enemy number one, while the Soviet Union is our best friend, our solid backing,' and that 'Vietnam, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries must form a united front against China'."

He said that try as he did, he could not accept these anti-China assertions. "In our war of resistance against French and later U.S. imperialism, we received unstinted assistance from China. How can we be so ungrateful as to turn against China once we've achieved reunification of the country?"

So he took exception practically to all that was said about China from the leadership. "I often argued with my comrades in the Commission for Organization and gradually fell under the suspicion of some people. I felt the pressure was mounting on me when it became obvious that the leadership intended to purge those who had kindly feelings toward China. Once I remarked casually in the face of my superior, 'the Chinese comrades are really very nice to us.' He at once retorted, 'all those whose attitude to China is open to doubt will be purged without hesitation!' This shocked me. I knew then I was being suspected and in fact I was often questioned. After I was sent to work in Hoang Lien Son Province, the commission and the party Secretariat sent down two men to talk to me and sound me out. It's quite clear that time was running out for me. So I made up my mind to come to China."

SRV NATIONAL ASSEMBLY RATIFIES SRV-USSR TREATY

OW011326Y Peking NCNA in English 1309 GMT 1 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 1 Dec (HSINHUA)--The Vietnamese-Soviet friendship and cooperation treaty was ratified by the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of Vietnam at its November 29 and 30 sessions. The treaty is for friendship and cooperation on the surface but for military alliance in reality.

The communique issued after the sessions says, the paper NHAN DAN reported, that after listening to the report delivered by Premier Pham Van Dong of the Vietnamese Government on the treaty signed in Moscow on November 3, "The National Assembly Standing Committee notes with great satisfaction that the signing of this treaty marks a new stage of the unshakable militant solidarity and friendly relations between the two countries."

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PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ITALIAN DELEGATION IN PRC SUPPORTS CAMBODIA

OW300214Y Peking NCNA in English 1500 GMT 30 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 Nov (HSINHUA)--An Italian delegation visiting China from the Labourers Movement for Socialism led by its national secretary, Luca Cafiero, wrote a letter on November 24 supporting the Kampuchean people's just struggle against aggression resulting from Vietnam's regional hegemonism and Soviet social imperialism, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea today.

The letter says, "Our delegation expresses extreme indignation at Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea." The letter continues that the Vietnamese Government has made wild aggression against Kampuchea in an effort to pursue its petty hegemonism and that the Soviet social imperialists think that they can make use of Vietnam to push forth hegemonism in Indochina just as they have done in Africa by using Cuba.

It asserts that, animated by this intention, the Soviet Union concluded a treaty with Vietnam, placing the latter under its control.

The letter stresses, "We believe that Vietnam's petty hegemonism and Soviet social imperialist hegemonism will certainly meet with a head-on blow administered by the people of Democratic Kampuchea united around the Government and Communist Party of Kampuchea led by Comrade Pol Pot and that they will suffer a dismal defeat."

VICE PREMIER KENG PIAO MEETS SINGAPORE PARLIAMENT SPEAKER

OW301538Y Peking NCNA in English 1509 GMT 30 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 Nov (HSINHUA)--Vice Premier Keng Piao this afternoon met with Yeoh Ghim Seng, speaker of the Parliament of Singapore, and the 30-member Singapore Pyramid China-Tour group he is leading. The group is composed of senior officials and their family members.

During the meeting today, Vice-Premier Keng Piao told the Singapore friends of the situation in China, saying: "The people throughout the country are rallying round the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and working with one heart and one mind to accomplish the four modernizations and build the socialist motherland."

Li Chuan-Chung, deputy director of the China Travel and Tourism Administrative Bureau, was present on the occasion.

HONG KONG PAPER NOTES EXTENSION OF HONG KONG-CANTON FLIGHTS

HK300941Y Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 30 Nov 78 p 1 HK

[Text] The passenger flight service between Canton and Hong Kong, scheduled to end today, has been extended.

A spokesman for the Civil Aviation Department said last night that arrangements are being made for the Civil Aviation Administration of China flights between Canton and Hong Kong to continue.

However, the spokesman did not say how long the service will continue although advance bookings at the office of CAAC's local agent, China Travel Service, are possible up to January.

The flight between the two cities was resumed on November 12 to take visitors to the Canton Fair after 30 years' interruption.

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From tomorrow, the present three daily flights between Canton and Hong Kong will be reduced to only one flight leaving Canton at 0830 and Hong Kong at 0945.

A leading leftwing newspaper, THE NEW EVENING POST, also reported yesterday that a responsible member of CAAC's bureau in Canton has said that the scheduled flights may be increased over Christmas, New Year and the Spring Festival when more tourists are expected to visit China.

The Civil Aviation Authority of China has placed an advertisement in the SOM POST informing travellers of its "fast and comfortable" flights.

It is believed to be the first time that a Peking Government ministry has advertised in a local English language newspaper.

BRIEFS

ACADEMICIANS TO PHILIPPINES--Manila, 27 Nov--A seven-member delegation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences headed by Chin Li-sheng, deputy secretary general of the Academy, arrived here today to pay a friendly visit to the Philippines at the invitation of the Philippine National Science Development Board. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Segundo B. Roxas, vice chairman of the Philippine National Science Development Board, and Rodolfo L. Diaz, deputy director general of protocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Chinese Ambassador to the Philippines Chen Hsin-jen was also present at the airport. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 2010 GMT 27 Nov 78 OW]

PHILIPPINE HOTEL MISSION--Peking, 22 Nov--Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Liao Cheng-chih met and had a cordial and friendly conversation this evening with the Philippine mission to China on hotel construction headed by Ruben Ancheta. Narciso G. Reyes, the Philippine ambassador to China, was present on the occasion. After the meeting, Liao Cheng-chih hosted a banquet for the Philippine friends. The mission arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the General Administration for Travel and Tourism of China. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1423 GMT 22 Nov 78 OW]

PRC TABLE TENNIS GROUP--Kuala Lumpur, 20 Nov--The PRC table tennis delegation arrived here early this morning to take part in the Fourth Asian Table Tennis Championships. It was met at the airport by Loo Cheng Ghee, acting chairman, and Chek Lin Kwai, honourable vice-chairman, of the organising committee of the Fourth Asian Table Tennis Championships. The delegation had visited Hong Kong from 11 to 14 November and played two friendly matches with the Hong Kong table tennis team. It visited Sabah and Sarawak from 15 to 19 November and had friendly and exhibition matches with local teams. It was accorded enthusiastic and cordial hospitality wherever it went. Through their visits and matches, the Chinese table tennis players have further enhanced the mutual understanding and friendship between the players and peoples of China and Malaysia. [Peking NCNA in English 1513 GMT 28 Nov 78 OW]

KWANGTUNG-HONG KONG WATER AGREEMENT--An agreement between the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee and the British authorities of Hong Kong on water supplies for Hong Kong was signed in Canton on 29 November. Liang Wei-lin, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, presided at the ceremony. (Feng Chih-jen), director of the provincial Water Conservancy and Electric Power Bureau, and the Hong Kong director of public works signed the agreement. Also present were Ma Fu, director of the Foreign Affairs Office of the provincial revolutionary committee and others. [Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 30 Nov 78 HK]

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EUROPE

HUA GREETES CEAUSESCU ON ROMANIAN NATIONAL DAY

OW302004Y Peking NCNA in English 1951 GMT 30 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 Nov (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, sent a message yesterday to Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, warmly greeting the 60th anniversary of the founding of a unified national state of Romania. The message reads:

On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of a unified national state of Romania, I extend warm greetings to you and, through you, to the fraternal Romanian people.

After long and heroic struggle, the Romanian people won the independence and unification of the country. Under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the whole Romanian people, closely united, have won brilliant achievements in the cause of socialist construction and the struggle in defence of the country's independence and sovereignty. Today Romania has become a thriving socialist country among the nations of the world. The Chinese people are boundlessly rejoiced at the successes achieved by the Romanian people. We whole-heartedly wish the Romanian Socialist Republic prosperity and its people happiness.

RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE ENDORSES CEAUSESCU'S STAND ON DEFENSE

OW302030Y Peking NCNA in English 2004 GMT 30 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Nov (HSINHUA)--The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party unanimously approved at a plenary session here today the correct stand taken by the Romanian delegation and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the Moscow meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member countries, according to the Romanian news agency AGERPRES.

The session was held under the chairmanship of Comrade Ceausescu. It heard a report made by Comrade Ceausescu on the Moscow meeting of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee and adopted a related resolution. 90 participants spoke or handed in written speeches at the session.

At the end of the session Comrade Ceausescu delivered a speech. He said: "In view of the important questions discussed at the Moscow meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member countries, we convened this plenary session of the Central Committee." He said the declaration adopted at the Moscow meeting "fully lives up to the expectations of the people of our country, of all socialist countries, of countries in Europe and the rest of the world." "The signing of this declaration fully conforms the general cause of our people, of socialism and peace," he added.

Ceausescu said: "Our principle proceeds from the analysis of the following two diametrically opposite trends in international life: On the one hand, the policy of domination and oppression of other peoples and of division of spheres of influence in the world is being intensified; and on the other hand, the ever more vigorous are the forces of the great

majority of mankind declaring against the imperialist policy of domination and for a new policy of full equality among all nations and of observance of each people's independence--as a basic condition of strengthening the course towards detente, peace and disarmament the world over. This is the only policy that can ensure each country to spend its material, financial resources and manpower to economic and social progress and improve welfare and it is the only policy that can bring about the liquidation of underdevelopment, equality among nations, and peace among the peoples."

Ceausescu said: "We are convinced that no matter what difficulties may emerge, the people of all countries will know what they should do to resist the imperialist policy of domination and dictate, to establish new relations of equality and to safeguard peace throughout the world."

He said: "Before disarmament and lasting peace are achieved, we should always be preoccupied with--both we and all other socialist countries and all people who desire to defend their independence and sovereignty--the ensuring of defence capacity so as to be able to any imperialist aggression and any attempts to endanger the revolutionary gains of our country and all socialist countries and endanger the free life the Romanian people are building under the leadership of the Communist Party."

Comrade Ceausescu said, "Our party Central Committee, the grand National Assembly and other party and state organs are fully responsible and are committed to the responsibility of securing the peaceful life, independence, socialist construction and sovereignty of Romania."

"At any time we will not renounce our preoccupation with the fighting capacity of our country and our armed forces," he added. "Either at present or in the future, we will continue to do our utmost to enable our army and our people to discharge their lofty duty towards the motherland and socialism," he said.

"I wish to most clearly reassert before the Central Committee, too, the position of our party and state, namely in case of an aggression in Europe against a country in the membership of the Warsaw Treaty, we will fulfil our obligations taken under this pact, as also under the bilateral treaties of mutual assistance, according to the respective provisions. Naturally, we declare and will do everything for earliest possible dissolution of the military pacts, both NATO and the Warsaw Pact, since we are firmly convinced that it is not the military pacts that ensure the independence, sovereignty and peace, but on the contrary, they only maintain the state of tension."

"As I said in the meeting with the working people," Comrade Ceausescu said, "The bigger the successes we record in carrying through the programme mapped out by the 11th Congress of the RCP on increasing the productive force and raising the level of civilization and welfare of the people, the stronger the combat and defence capacity of our whole people. If we should unfortunately have to take to arms, we shall have full guarantee that our army and the whole people will resolutely fight to defend their revolutionary gains, independence and sovereignty, to fulfil their international pledges, firmly opposing any aggression and making everything to defeat the aggressors."

Ceausescu pointed out that the political document adopted in full unanimity in Moscow "can in no way bring about the adoption of measures to increase military expenditures... We do not intend to allot more funds for increasing armaments and, on the contrary, we will continue to pursue the policy of promoting economic and social development, implementing the programme mapped out by the 11th Party congress and raising the welfare of the entire people."

Referring to other military problems, Ceausescu said: "These problems directly pertain to the direct sovereignty and exclusive responsibility of each party and government, namely cooperation among the armies of the member countries of the Warsaw Treaty and the principles that should be underlying this cooperation in the spirit of the treaty provisions and of the relations among all socialist countries. We consider that the relations among the armies of the socialist countries in the membership of the Warsaw Treaty should be founded on the principle of full equality."

It is only to the degree that each national army feels that it enjoys the support of its own people and is closely linked with the people that it will fulfil both national and international obligations under the best of conditions. We are firmly resolved to carry out these obligations, although we are doing everything possible for avoiding the need to fight, for securing peace. Yet, if necessary, we shall fight. Yet, we shall do that not in response to orders from somebody else. We shall act only with the full acknowledgment of the people, with the full approval of the people and only on grounds of decisions adopted by the supreme party and state bodies in our country."

The RCP Central Committee adopted a resolution expressing full and unanimous approval of Comrade Ceausescu's correct stand at the Moscow meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

The resolution says, "The plenary meeting of the Central Committee reasserts the topical character of the proposals advanced by our party, including the undelayed freezing and subsequent passing on to cutting military expenditures and the strength of the armed forces, beginning with the more strongly armed states; the taking by all states of the pledge not to locate fresh troops and weapons on the territories of other countries and to pass on to reducing and completely withdrawing the existing ones, up to the dismantling of all military bases, first of all, of the nuclear ones on foreign territories; the reduction and cessation of all military manoeuvres, especially of those with the participation of more states, as also of any show of strength near the frontiers of other states; the conclusion of an all European treaty on giving up the use and threat of force, which should be participated in by all states taking part in the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe."

It goes on, "The plenary meeting fully espouses the standpoint expressed by Comrade Ceausescu, according to which the current international situation does not claim for the adoption of special military measures, does not render it necessary to upgrade military expenditures above rational ceilings and previously set provisions."

It says, "The plenary meeting unanimously approves the clear and principled stand expressed by Comrade Ceausescu in connection with certain military aspects of the Warsaw Treaty, the fact that he did not agree to adopt measures that had not been approved by all member states, as the treaty stipulates."

"The plenary meeting thinks it necessary to reaffirm the stand of our party, according to which the military collaboration between the socialist states must unconditionally be based on the principle of strengthening the national army of each country as an armed force of the people, while leadership of the national army, both in times of peace and war, is the inalienable attribute of the supreme leading body in each country, of the party, government, parliament and people of each country. In this context, the plenary meeting reaffirms that Romania's armed forces will not be committed to combat but on grounds of decisions of the supreme leading bodies of our party and state, of the supreme commander of the army, the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, the President of the Socialist Republic of Romania."

It points out that "The plenary meeting highlights that the problems concerning collaboration between national armies must be regulated by agreements and treaties", that "Romania most consistently places her international relations on the basis of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage."

RCP, MASS ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORT CEAUDESCU ON DEFENSE

OW302132Y Peking NCNA in English 2038 GMT 30 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Nov (HSINHUA)--In the past two days, Romanian party and government organs, social bodies, factories, enterprises and agricultural cooperatives have sent a flood of telegrams to the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and President Ceausescu expressing full support for the stand of the Romanian delegation at the Moscow meeting of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee, according to the press here.

The telegrams endorse the stand expounded by President Ceausescu as reflecting the will of the entire Romanian working people.

"We are very satisfied to know that you have taken a firm stand which is highly responsible for the future of our people and the people all over the world", points out a telegram to President Ceausescu from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs which was published today. Other telegrams declare:

"We thank you, as an envoy of the Romanian people, for supporting with the principled stand of a communist party, [as received] the cause of national independence and state sovereignty, enhanced detente, disengagement from military contact, reduction of military spending and elimination of the bloc policy in order to facilitate peaceful, free and independent cooperation among various countries."

"We support completely your patriotic and realistic revolutionary stand: Our delegation did not endorse the military problems which had not been agreed upon beforehand."

"We fully support the viewpoint which you made clear firmly: Our army acts only in accordance with the instructions and leadership of the party and state, the Constitution, the defence law and other laws. We will never give the right of directing the Romanian army to take part in military actions to any one other than the Romanian parliament, people and organs of the party and state."

"The army of a country can only be under the leadership of the party and government of that country."

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NCNA REPORTS ON NORTH ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY SESSION IN LISBON

OW010814Y Peking NCNA in English 0727 GMT 1 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Lisbon, 30 Nov (HSINHUA)--NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns urged parliamentarians at a NATO gathering which ended here today "to work for closed unity among NATO members and between countries on either side of the Atlantic Ocean.

Addressing the 24th annual session of the North Atlantic Assembly, Luns said that "the stronger the tendency towards European union, the more urgent the need to maintain the ties that unite Europe and the United States." He added, "The defence of Europe must be unquestionably linked with that of the United States." The assembly began its six-day session on November 25 and held plenary meetings today and yesterday. Preparatory meetings were held during the first four days by various commissions--political, military, economic, scientific and technological, educational, cultural and information. The commission meetings also discussed the situation in southern Africa, East-West relations and the neutron bomb.

At a meeting of the military commission, U.S. Democratic Senator Henry Jackson warned that the proposed new strategic arms limitation agreement with the Soviet Union could erode U.S. ability to defend Western Europe. He said he was in no doubt that Moscow's huge arms bill meant Soviet leaders wanted a broad military advantage over the West.

U.S. Democratic Senator Ernest Hollings emphasized that failure to stabilize the strategic and tactical nuclear balance between the two superpowers could threaten the security of the North Atlantic Alliance and jeopardize the peace of the world. He urged NATO member countries to support the inclusion of parity in strategic power in the SALT Two treaty.

West German parliamentarian Peter Corterier, rapporteur of the assembly's political commission, urged the current session to take a public stand against the white minority regimes in South Africa and Rhodesia. He said that if the South African leaders go ahead with their dangerous policies, "I think this would be a dangerous opportunity for the Soviet Union and the Cubans to move in at some point as we have seen it happen in Angola and other parts of Africa."

In a letter to the session, Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes pointed out, "Militarily, we must pay attention to a new situation, that is, balance of power has been meaningfully changed in armament and military deployment. It shows that judging from geographic politics and geographic strategy, a new form of military intervention is to take place." He added: We should make clear our position without hesitation. "We must make efforts and express joint determination to oppose hegemonist attempt." Referring to economic problems, President Eanes said, "We are going through a period of economic system reform which requires the development of a new economic realms and the establishment of a new economic order based on the solidarity between the advanced and the developing countries."

SIGNING OF FRG-GDR BORDER PROTOCOL REPORTED

OW302142Y Peking NCNA in English 1958 GMT 30 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Bonn, 29 Nov (HSINHUA)--The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of the German Democratic Republic signed here today a protocol on the alignment and solution of the boundary line between the two countries and related problems.

The protocol affirms the boundary line of 1,297 kilometers between the two countries. 94 kilometers along the Elbe River and 1.2 kilometers along the Warne Bode River in the Harz Mountain region remain to be fixed because of existing differences.

The border negotiation between the two countries were conducted in accordance with the basic treaty on relations between the two countries signed in December, 1972. An agreement was signed at the 45th meeting on November 28 after six years of efforts made by the Boundary Committee of the two countries. The fixation of the boundary line will be conducive to the resolution of problems related to the alignment of the boundary line--irrigation, fishery, navigation and prevention of disasters.

After the signing of the protocol, head of the West German delegation Pagel, who participates in the Border Committee of the two countries, said that although a very important part of the committee's work had been accomplished, negotiations should continue. Four meetings will be held next year, he said.

On the signing of the protocol, the representative of the Bavaria Land Government of West Germany who took part in the negotiations stressed that the fixation of the boundary between the two countries does not mean fixation of the division of Germany.

PIERRE CARDIN SURVEYS PRC FASHION SCENE

OW300644Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0605 GMT 30 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 Nov (AFP)--French couturier Pierre Cardin arrived in Peking today to advise on boosting sales appeal of certain Chinese products and possibly sign a few contracts.

Here for about ten days, Pierre Cardin is the first international couturier to be invited to China, for many years a fashion desert but now seeing fresh ideas under the new leadership. The designer was invited by the China Textile Corporation.

On arrival Pierre Cardin told AFP he was here to study the potential of Chinese textiles, their marketing overseas and how to meet current tastes. He will also study the design and marketing of a wide range of goods from handicrafts and shoes to perfume.

Mr Cardin was accompanied by his Japanese associate Miss Yoshi Takata who introduced him to the Japanese market 20 years Miss Takata said she had brought a dozen or so items from the winter collection: skirts, jackets, tweed, jersey and cord dresses. [as received] Chinese models will be showing the clothes off.

French, German and Japanese journalists turned out to see Cardin, who will be having a whole series of meetings with Chinese Textile Corporation and foreign trade officials and will tour numerous textile and garment factories. On Saturday he is scheduled to make a day trip to Tientsin, east of the capital, to visit one of China's biggest carpet factories. Sunday he goes to Hungchow, the ancient capital famous for its embroideries. On the fifth and sixth he will be in China's industrial capital Shanghai returning here on December 7.

The two leave for Tokyo on December 8. It will be interesting to see if the Pierre Cardin jacket can take over from the famous Mao jackets.

Just recently Japanese designer Hanae Mori signed a contract with China to make pret-a-porter garments in Shanghai for export.

One cannot rule out the chance that local styles might see a change too. The press revealed recently that next year Peking shops would have a wider range of styles and above all a better choice of colours.

Traveling through an already freezing Peking, all Pierre Cardin will have seen are the same drab bulky inter garments in blue or dull green which do absolutely nothing for any woman.

BRIEFS

FRENCH POSTS, TELECOMMUNICATIONS GROUP--Canton, 28 Nov--The French posts and telecommunications delegation led by Norbert Segard, French secretary of state for posts and telecommunications, would up their visit to China and left here for home by train today. The delegation visited Peking, Hangchow, Shanghai and Canton. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1533 GMT 28 Nov 78 OW]

ROMANIAN ARMY GYMNASTS--Peking, 28 Nov--The Romanian army's gymnastic team led by Romel Platon left here for home by air this evening. The Romanian gymnasts arrived in Peking on November 13 for a goodwill performance tour of China. While in China, they visited Peking, Kuailin and Canton. They left Peking for Korea on November 21 and returned here earlier today. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1640 GMT 28 Nov 78 OW]

ECONOMISTS IN YUGOSLAVIA--Peking, 22 Nov--A Chinese economists delegation left here by air today for a goodwill visit to Yugoslavia. The delegation is invited by the Commission of Academies of Sciences and Arts of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in accordance with the science and technology agreement between the two countries. Leader of the delegation is Huan Hsiang, vice president of the Academy of Social Sciences of China, and deputy leader is Sun Yeh-fang, advisor to the institute of economy under the academy of social sciences. The delegation will also pay a visit to Romania. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1243 GMT 22 Nov 78 OW]--Belgrade, 27 Nov--Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Yugoslav General Executive Council today received and had a cordial and friendly talk here with the Chinese economists delegation led by Huan Hsiang, vice president of the Academy of Social Sciences of China. He said that the visit of the delegation was a concrete contribution to the implementation of the Sino-Yugoslav economic, scientific-technological and cultural agreement signed during Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Yugoslavia. After the reception, Vice-President Ikonic gave a banquet in honor of the Chinese guests. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 2055 GMT 27 Nov 78 OW]

PLANNING GROUP IN YUGOSLAVIA--Belgrade, 27 Nov--Andrej Marinc, vice president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia, received here today the delegation of the Chinese State Planning Commission led by Ku Ming and had a cordial and friendly talk with them on the further strengthening of economic cooperation. After the reception, the director of the Federal Social Planning Institute Spasoje Ned Enica gave a banquet in honor of the Chinese guests. Chinese Ambassador Chou Chiu-yeh was present on these occasions. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 2036 GMT 27 Nov 78 OW]

UK TELEVISION DELEGATION--Peking, 17 Nov--"Television is now growing rapidly throughout the world, but Chinese television is still backward. We should learn from you," said Tan Chen-lin, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress here this morning, during a meeting with the delegation of Thames Television Limited from Britain. He welcomed the exchange of information and experience between the British television delegation and their Chinese counterparts. At today's meeting, Howard Thomas, leader of the delegation and chairman of Thames Television Limited expressed his hope to strengthen contacts and cooperation with Chinese life and work to people in Britain and other countries. Present at the meeting was also deputy director of the Central Broadcasting Administration Li Lien-ching. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1237 GMT 17 Nov 78 OW]

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CHI PENG-FEI MEETS WITH IRAQ'S SADDAM HUSAYN

OW011406Y Peking NCNA in English 1211 GMT 1 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Nov (HSINHUA)--Saddam Husayn, vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq, today received Chi Peng-fei, the visiting vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, and had a cordial talk with him.

Chi Peng-fei handed to Saddam a letter from Premier Hua Kuo-feng. He conveyed to Saddam sincere regards from Premier Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee Yeh Chien-ying and Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping. He renewed Premier Hua's invitation for Saddam to visit China at a time to his convenience, which Saddam accepted with great pleasure. Saddam asked Chi-Peng-fei to convey his regards to the three Chinese leaders. He said Iraq cherishes friendship with China and wishes to develop it.

Chi Peng-fei pointed out that to strengthen Sino-Iraqi relations accords with the fundamental interests of the people of the two countries and the Third World.

Chi invited the Iraqi Arab Ba'ath Party to send a party officials delegation to visit China in the first half of next year. The invitation was also accepted with great pleasure.

Prior to the reception, Vice-President Ma'ruf and Vice-Chairman Chi had their second round of talks.

NCNA CITES REPORTS ON SOVIET, CUBAN ROLE IN ERITREA

OW301728Y Peking NCNA in English 1702 GMT 30 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 Nov (HSINHUA)--Soviet and Cuban military personnel in Ethiopia have directly taken part in the offensives against the Eritrean guerrillas, according to the Western news agencies.

Ethiopian Government troops recently occupied Keren, an important city in Eritrea. This means that all the important cities formerly controlled by the guerrillas are now in government hands.

A REUTER report from Rome on November 24 quoted an Eritrean guerrilla as saying, "Two high-ranking Soviet generals, one air force and the other infantry, 200 high-ranking officers and over 2,000 Cubans are engaged in directing and coordinating the war at all levels." According to a November 20 REUTERS report from Keren, a leader of the Eritrean guerrillas stated, "The Russians are not only supplying arms to Ethiopia, they are also participating in battles. Cubans and Russians are distributed on all fronts," and one "is daily seeing Cubans and Russians training soldiers and participating in the planning of military operations". An AP report from Rome on November 16 quoted a leader of the Eritrean guerrillas at a press conference as saying that 3,000 troops to 4,000 Cuban troops were already directly involved in the battle waged by the Ethiopian Government troops to win back cities and territory long controlled by the guerrillas. The leader also said that the guerrillas had killed Soviet officers and Cuban soldiers in battles in recent months. According to the English paper THE OBSERVER, another guerrilla leader has pointed out, "The Russians are commanding the battle."

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It was reported that the battle to capture Keren was the second offensive waged by the Ethiopian Government troops against the guerrillas this year. Last June, the Ethiopian Government mobilized 200,000 troops and militiamen to launch the biggest offensive seen in the last 17 years in that region. As a result, most of cities controlled by the guerrillas were occupied.

TUNISIAN, GULF SUPPORT FOR PALESTINIANS REPORTED

OW301718Y Peking NCNA in English 1656 GMT 30 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 Nov (HSINHUA)--Tunisian and some Gulf state leaders sent messages to the United Nations expressing support for the Palestinian People's just struggle on the Day of International Solidarity with the Palestinian People.

Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba said in his message, "Tunisia has always supported the just cause of the Palestinian people, and the Tunisian people are determined to stand always on the side of justice and law."

The message appealed to the international community to take effective measures to bring about lasting peace in the region and "to restore dignity to the Palestinian people and enable them to return to their homeland and to exercise their right to self-determination and state sovereignty".

The message added, "The Palestinian problem is no different from other colonial problems in nature. The Palestinian people have no choice but to wage an armed struggle for existence and restoration of their national rights. So long as there is no peaceful and just settlement, the Palestinian people will not forego the struggle under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization which has won its legitimate status in fighting."

In his cable Kuwait Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmed as-Sabah appealed to the United Nations to support the struggle of the Palestinian people, restore to them their legitimate rights and enable them to return to their homeland.

In his message Qatar Amir Shaykh Khalifa ibn Hamad al Thani expressed solidarity with the Palestinian people.

Saudi Arabian Minister of Information Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani in a statement reaffirmed that Saudi Arabia firmly stands by the Palestinian people and resolutely supports them in their struggle for the restoration of all their rights.

EGYPTIAN ASSEMBLY MARKS PALESTINIAN SOLIDARITY DAY

OW301720Y Peking NCNA in English 1707 GMT 30 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Cairo, 30 Nov (HSINHUA)--The Egyptian People's Assembly held a session yesterday evening to mark the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People.

A statement issued at the end of the session declares, "The delicate situation in the Middle East requires a concentration of efforts in the direction of reaching an overall just peace in the area, and a just solution to the Palestine problem is fundamental to such a peace."

"It is now the duty of all Arabs to support Egypt's sincere efforts when Egypt has rejected in the course of the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations any agreement that would fall short of a solution of the main problem of the Palestinian people and the establishment of an independent country on their land," it said.

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"Our aim is that peace should reign on the basis of justice, freedom, and respect for the rights of all parties," it concluded. Speaking at the session, Deputy Premier Fikri Makram 'Ubayd said, "Egypt has voiced and still is voicing her full commitment to the Palestine cause, which is the crux of peace and war in the Middle East." "Out of their belief in the just cause of the Palestinian people, the Egyptian people have made sacrifice and are willing to make more sacrifice," he stated.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali gave an account of the developments of the Washington talks between Egypt and Israel. "The current negotiations are undergoing a critical period. What we seek is an overall solution, not a partial one or a bilateral settlement," he said. "Peace cannot be achieved unless the Palestinian people's rights are recognized."

BRIEFS

SURVEY TEAM LEAVES LIBERIA--Peking, 29 Nov--The Chinese survey team headed by Lu Te-hsin left Monrovia for home yesterday after surveying the sports complex of Liberia for 13 days. Estrada Bernard, Liberian minister of labor, youth and sports, gave a reception on November 27 in honor of all members of the Chinese team. Chinese Ambassador to Liberia Wang Jen-san was also present. The guests and hosts had a warm and friendly talk, and wished that the cooperation and friendly relations between the two countries would develop steadily. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0144 GMT 29 Nov 78 OW]

EXHIBIT IN MAURITANIA--Nouakchott, 20 Nov--A Chinese photo exhibit jointly sponsored by the Chinese Embassy here and the Mauritanian Ministry of Culture and Information closed here yesterday. 1,600 people visited the exhibit since its 14 November opening in the National Museum. Mohamed Yehdih Ould Breideleil, minister of culture and information, cut the ribbon at the opening ceremony which was attended by Mohamed Ould Khattry Ould Segane, president of the Mauritania-China Friendship Association, and other personalities. Chao Yuan, Chinese ambassador here, and the cultural and information ministers spoke at the ceremony. On display were 136 photos showing the achievements made under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng in various fields after the crushing of the "gang of four." [Peking NCNA in English 1641 GMT 20 Nov 78 OW]

SENEGAL ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS--Peking, 28 Nov--Pascal Antoine Sane, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Senegal to the PRC, this morning presented his credentials to Tan Chen-lin, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Present on the occasion were Kung Ta-fei, assistant minister of foreign affairs, Tai Ping, deputy director of the Protocol Department, and Chou Ming-chi, deputy director of the African Affairs Department, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. On November 24, Vice Foreign Minister Chang Hai-feng met and had a discussion with Pascal Antoine Sane on the presentation of credentials. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1240 GMT 28 Nov 78 OW]

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

VICE PREMIER KANG SHIH-EN MEETS CANADIAN ENGINEER

OW281750Y Peking NCNA in English 1641 GMT 28 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 28 Nov (HSINHUA)--Kang Shih-en, vice-premier of the State Council, met here this evening with Canadian foundry engineer Ming-let Lee (Arthur Lee and his wife Yuet Yin Cheung Lee. Jao Pin, Chinese vice-minister of the First Ministry of Machine-Building, was among those present on the occasion. Mr. Lee arrived in Peking on October 19 to give lectures and pay a visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Society of Mechanical Engineers.

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PARDONED KUOMINTANG PERSONNEL LEAVE AMOY FOR TAIWAN

OW301308Y Peking NCNA in English 1303 GMT 30 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Foochow, 30 Nov (HSINHUA)--Eighteen former Kuomintang personnel left Amoy for Quemoy by ship at noon today. These personnel were pardoned by special amnesty in 1975 or released as an expression of leniency the same year.

They are Jen Ping-chih, Han Wei-tien, Chen Nan-ping, Ta Fei, Chu Chia-ting, Lei Ping-hsi, Wang Shou-sheng, Wang Chung, Chang Chang-keng, Hsu Teng-chou, Liu Shu-yao, Chen Pin-huo, Chen Chung-sheng, Sun Shui-yin, Ni Wei-wei, Kou Chueh-min, Chou Li-chun and Chen Ping-fu. Yen Shao-yu, wife of Chen Nan-ping, also went.

They arrived in Foochow from Peking on November 24. Upon their departure from Peking, they were seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned and patriotic personages, including Peng Yu-chin, Li Hsiao-lu, Hou Ching-ju, Tu Yu-ming, Sung Hsi-lien, Huang Wei, Chin I-chih and Chao Chun-mai.

When the pardoned personnel stopped over at Foochow they were provided with provisions for the voyage by Fukien provincial departments concerned. Chao Teng-ying, leading member of a local department, gave a farewell dinner for them.

Upon their departure from Amoy, they were seen off at the harbour by Chiang Wen-ting, vice-chairman of the Amoy City Revolutionary Committee.

UNESCO URGES EXPULSION OF GROUPS WITH TIES TO TAIWAN

OW281902Y Peking NCNA in English 1647 GMT 28 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Paris, 27 Nov (HSINHUA)--The 20th session of the general conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) adopted a resolution at the plenary session today, demanding that all non-governmental international organizations maintaining relations with UNESCO adopt measures to immediately expell branches, sections or elements having ties with the Chiang clique and usurping the name of China and to break all relations with them.

The resolution says that the general conference "noted with satisfaction certain non-governmental international organizations, in accordance with UNESCO's resolutions concerned, have expelled the branches, sections or elements having ties with the Chiang clique." However, the conference also noted "with preoccupation that the branches, sections or elements having ties with the Chiang clique and usurping the name of China or employing all other names are committing illegal activities within certain non-governmental international organizations maintaining relations with UNESCO."

Before the draft resolution was submitted to the plenary session, it had been passed by the fifth commission on November 9. Reaffirming China's position of principle at the fifth commission, the Chinese representative said, "it is known to all, there is only one China in the world, that is the People's Republic of China. Taiwan is a province of the People's Republic of China and is an inalienable part of the sacred territory of China. The Chiang clique entrenched on Taiwan has been long spurned by the Chinese people. We resolutely oppose any plot to create 'two Chinas' or 'one China one Taiwan'."

"However," he said, "we are not against the participation in various non-governmental international scientific and technical and academic conferences by scientists of Taiwan province in the capacity of individuals." He expressed the hope that all non-governmental international organizations maintaining relations with the branches, sections or elements related with the Chiang clique will realize the situation and resolutely break all contacts with them.

Representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Yugoslavia, Romania, Pakistan, Nepal, Tanzania, Senegal, Madagascar and other countries spoke at the conference in support of China's position and the resolution.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

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TENG SAYS MASSES SHOULD NOT HOLD UNBRIDLED DEMONSTRATIONS

OW011154Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1140 GMT 1 Dec 78 OW

[By Georges Biannic]

[Text] Peking, 1 Dec (AFP)--China does not want to frighten off foreign investors by giving an image of instability.

Senior Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping feels the "masses must be guided" and should not hold unbridled demonstrations. Units in Peking are currently reading a 19-point Central Committee document attributed to Mr Teng, explaining the need not to go too far in public contestation and in criticising the late Mao Tsetung, a reliable source said here today.

The document was adopted at a meeting either underway or already over, probably an enlarged Politburo meeting, called to prepare for a plenary session of the party's Central Committee which is expected to take place very shortly.

The source said the document referred to the Hsi Tan Street "democratic" movement and demonstrations in Tienanmen Square. Mr Teng emphasised in the document that people should not go too far in their demands on big-character posters, some of which were "mistaken", and Mao should not be criticised by name.

This is a reference to criticisms of Mao saying he was "70 percent good and 30 percent bad." According to the document, the late party chairman's good points by far outweighed his errors.

The document admitted that he had indeed made mistakes but affirmed that a long and gradual reexamination would be needed before Mao could be called into question. Future generations would pronounce the final judgement on Chairman Mao.

The movement begun on November 19 has weakened considerably, and many posters today defended Mao or called for application of the slogan "stability and unity."

Under the pseudonym "Protect Mao" one of his "companions in struggle" defended him at length and denounced "enemies" who wanted to attack him. However, someone disagreed and scrawled the word "bastard" beside his signature.

Another small-character wall-poster attacked the recent spontaneous popular demonstrations, some people created disturbances. I wonder if some of them were not supporters of the gang of four who wanted to exploit the opportunity", a poster signed "Young Workers," said.

"The discussions and speeches on certain problems were right but if the discussions, speeches and demonstrations continue everyday, will they be able to solve any problems and can such methods grasp revolution and production," the poster asked.

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Since Mr Teng's recent statements to foreign visitors, opinions have all gone in the same direction. The emphasis now is on working and giving an impression of sobriety and stability to the outside world so that governments and investors interested in cooperating in China's modernization do not take fright.

During the last few days the "REFERENCE NEWS" bulletin of foreign press reports published daily in nine million copies has carried a foreign press commentary reflecting these anxieties and stressing that China could not afford to present an image of disorder now that it wants to win foreign confidence.

When a country wants to get credit it cannot have demonstrations and disorder at the same time, a man said referring to the commentary in a speech at Tienanmen Square.

Today's PEOPLE'S DAILY encouraged work and increased production with a front-page article on the study of statements by Vice-Premiers Teng Tsiao-ping and Li Hsien-nien on "stability and unity" in various Peking steelworks.

After the smashing of the "gang of four" it had been difficult to "revert from chaos to order", the article said. Of stability and unity and constantly develop and consolidate it and speed up the four modernizations," the article said. [as received]

PEKING WALLPOSTER LINKS CHEN HSI-LIEN, GANG OF FOUR

OW301440Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1431 GMT 30 Nov 78 OW

[By Georges Biannic]

[Text] Peking, 30 Nov (AFP)--Chinese Communist Party Politburo member General Chen Hsi-lien was accused today on a wallposter of having links with the disgraced "gang of four" leaders and of not wanting to give up his position as commander of the Peking Military Region.

The poster poem, stuck up between last night and this morning on the "Democratic Wall" of big character posters at the junction of Changan Avenue and Histan Street also accused General Chen of having forbidden any mourning ceremonies or wreathlaying in honour of the late Premier Chou En-lai when he died in January 1976. "He does not want to leave Peking for another garrison;" the writer added to the poster.

General Chen Hsi-lien is the fourth Politburo member to be criticized by name for his links with the "gang of four" since the first poster attack against the late Chairman Mao Tsetung on November 19, observers recalled. Communist Party Vice-Chairman Wang Tung-hsing, former Mayor of Peking Wu Te and Chairman of the Trades Union Federation Ni Chih-fu have also been criticized.

General Chen has already been attacked many times in big character posters on the walls of Peking together with ex-Mayor Wu Te for his actions during the Tienanmen incidents in April 1976.

Two months ago General Chen was said by usually well-informed sources to have been relieved of his functions as military commander for the capital. But military sources later said that he still headed the garrison.

Meanwhile, one of the recent novelties in Peking life, the spectacular political meetings in front of the poster-covered wall at Hsi Tan Street has been brought to an end by its organisers, in the interests of "stability and unity."

"On November 25, 26 and 27 we organised democratic meetings at the Democratic Wall (Hsi Tan) and in Tienanmen Square. The meetings became larger and larger. But so as not to affect the revolutionary situation and production and so as not to give bad elements the opportunity to abuse the meetings and disturb the situation of stability and unity, we have decided not to employ these methods any longer. We hope that the spirit of democracy will spread in your work units," a poster said.

The decision of the young organisers to stop holding what had been a very successful series of meetings was directly linked to the publication of statements last weekend from Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, that some of the ideas being expressed did not conform "to the interests of unity, stability and the four modernizations."

Nonetheless a large meeting was held without the young Hsi Tan leaders, two days ago in Tienanmen Square when a 50-year-old speaker who struck everyone with his eloquence spoke of order and of "democracy with discipline".

Despite Mr Teng's call to order which was challenged yesterday in a poster, Peking's frail springtime is surviving thanks to the posters on the Democratic Wall at Hsi Tan where thousands of readers continue to congregate everyday. At Tienanmen too, hundreds of people continue to gather at the Monument to the Heroes of the People, but they look like passersby. Since Mr Teng threw cold water over the popular exuberance, the atmosphere has changed, observers said, and it has become difficult to hold conversations with the Chinese.

FORMER DEFENSE MINISTER PENG TE-HUAI REHABILITATED

LD301912Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1802 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Peking, 30 Nov (TANJUG)--Peng Te-Huai and Tao Chu are the most important figures from a group of recently rehabilitated persons, Chinese sources in Peking report. In the past few months, a special group of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee has reviewed a number of cases, presenting its proposals to the Central Committee by which the firm decisions on rehabilitation are made. Among those rehabilitated are sixty-one figures active in political life associated with the "February incidents" in China, at the beginning of the Cultural Revolution.

Former Defence Minister Peng Te-Huai is one of the highest-ranking personages in China to be rehabilitated so far.

Peng Te-huai was removed from the office of defence minister in 1959 at the well-known Lushan plenum at which he openly came out against Mao Tsetung's concept of a Great Leap Forward, people's communes and the policy from a command position. He was arrested in December 1966 and died in 1974.

Tao Chu, also an old communist, formerly acted as head of the Communist Party Bureau for the southern Chinese regions. In late 1966, he was denounced as a "pragmatist-revisionist".

The large group rehabilitated in connection with the "February incidents" includes a number of political figures and scientists who fell into disfavor for their support to the former mayor of Peking, Peng Chen and his "February report".

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Involved was a report prepared by the "group of five for the Cultural Revolution". The group, at Mao's request, reviewed a short story written by the historian Wu Han containing more or less open allusions to Mao's mistakes and supporting the removed defence minister, Peng Te-huai.

Although Peng Chen has not be rehabilitated yet, such a decision can be expected.

Peng Died in 1968

OW300905Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0842 GMT 30 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 30 Nov (AFP)--Former Chinese Defense Minister Peng Te-huai has died already, a major Japanese newspaper reported today quoting Chinese sources in the Chinese capital.

The economic daily NIHON KEIZAI (NIKKEI) in a dispatch from its correspondent in Peking said the Chinese sources confirmed that Mr Peng died in the autumn of 1968.

Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping told a Japanese delegation in Peking yesterday that Mr Peng will be rehabilitated by an "important political meeting" currently being held there.

PEKING WALLPOSTER SIGNALS SHIFT IN DEMOCRACY CAMPAIGN

OW010150Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0130 GMT 1 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Dec (KYODO)--A new wall poster put up Thursday called for the support of the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung, indicating an apparent shift of the course in the current wall poster campaign for democracy. The latest poster carrying a portrait of Mao praised him as "a modern Lenin." It termed the recent wall paper controversy over the criticism of support of Mao as a struggle between "two armies" of the pros and cons. It warned that critics of Mao would face a bitter failure in the not distant future.

But the wall poster campaign showed still a tinge of schism, losing the earlier unified course in the movement. Some posters still opposed the call by Vice Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping for halting the personal censure against Mao while others urged that priority be put on stability and unity in the reassessment of Mao.

Some 2,000 youths gathered in the Tienanmen Square Thursday night, but failed to hold a unified rally due to lack of leaders of the democracy campaign.

According to informed sources here, the authorities gave an instruction to campaign activists Wednesday night, urging them to stop a personal criticism against Mao and an agitation for too drastic democracy demands. The authorities also warned the activists to refrain from exposing domestic conditions to foreign newsmen, the sources said.

But, there is still a strong opposing voice among Chinese youths against such steps by the authorities and Teng's call for the protection of Politburo member Wu Te, who has been reportedly under fire in the current campaign.

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PEOPLE ARRESTED AT TIENANMEN NOW CONTRIBUTING TO PRC MODERNIZATION

OW301250Y Peking NCNA in English 1235 GMT 30 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 Nov (HSINHUA)--Some 300 of the courageous people who struggled against the gang of four in the Tienanmen events have gone on to make outstanding contributions to China's programme for the four modernizations. They were thrown in prison by the gang of four in the spring of 1976 and have now been released and exonerated.

Chou Chung-hsuan, 40, is a technician from the Peking Chaoyang radio factory. He was arrested in April 1976 as he posted up a poem mourning Premier Chou. After his release, he joined a group of workers in designing a high-fidelity frequency modulation/amplitude modulation radio and evolved a new model of excellent quality. He went on to design a high-fidelity stereo radio.

At plant 109 of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the three workers arrested and a hundred others put under investigation in connection with the Tienanmen events are now working on an electronic computer that can do 10 million calculations per second, a major research project in China.

Yao Ching-chun, 20, went back to the grocery where he works the second day after his release. He is the shop's carpenter and nicknamed "busy bee" because of his prodigious work output.

Han Hsi-ning, a young English teacher at the Peking No 22 middle school who was imprisoned for taking students to Tienanmen, has now been given additional responsibilities for student guidance. Every morning she goes to school an hour early to help the students with their morning review and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings she helps those who are behind. She said: "In the past, the gang of four poisoned the minds of the young people and I no longer wanted to be a teacher. But it is different now. I want to dedicate my whole life to education."

Wang Chun-tao, 20, sat for this year's college entrance examinations after he was released. He received top marks and enrolled in the Department of Technical Physics of Peking University. He said: "The goal of four modernizations has inspired the young people. I want to study diligently and advance in the new Long March of modernization!"

TANJUG REPORTS EXPECTED ECONOMIC REFORM MEASURES IN CHINA

LD301514Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0706 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Peking--Over the last few days several Chinese politicians who have come in for criticism on wall posters have appeared in public, which is interpreted as a fairly sure sign that there will be no significant changes in the top Chinese leadership for the moment.

According to informed Chinese sources, "The expression of personal opinion and appraisal on wall posters is the normal and permitted form," but decisions must be made on the fate of individual politicians "not on the basis of individual mistakes, but bearing in mind their overall contribution to the Chinese revolution."

The same sources have disclosed that "the most important thing now is to mobilize all forces to implement the policy of the four modernizations." However, they consider that this cannot be attained without profound economic and political reforms.

The unusually long working conference of an augmented complement of the CCP Central Committee (in addition to Central Committee members, leaders from various areas are taking part in it) is engaged in discussion of questions linked with the implementation of the new economic policy more than with cadre-personnel problems, it is reported in Peking.

One gains the impression that China is on the threshold of adopting a number of important laws which will strengthen its economic and political reform legally, and which should come into force at the beginning of next year.

Among economic reform measures, one of the most important is the decentralization of the economy, which means financial consolidation of provincial, regional and district economic funds, but also the strengthening of the enterprise itself. There are indications that a more all-embracing law on enterprises is in preparation which would legally regulate this matter. Within the framework of the economic reform measures, it is reported, changes in the planning system will also be carried out. In place of centralized state planning, in the future enterprises should be allowed to make their own production and development plans in a more active and independent way. The state organs would remain responsible for planning the major, (?strategic) directions of economic development.

Chinese sources have disclosed that a change in the financial and foreign trade system is in preparation. Rumors suggest that there will be a retreat from the strick state monopoly of foreign trade, and that Chinese enterprises will have the opportunity to make an independent appearance on the foreign market, and also to dispose of part of the foreign currency realized in this manner. There are also suggestions that important changes be introduced in the banking system, giving individual regions or enterprises the opportunity to form their own banks to fulfill the requirements of accelerated economic development.

It is reported by Chinese sources that measures have been envisaged for the abolition of the state monopoly in internal trade, primarily of raw materials. According to these measures, enterprises would be able to conclude mutual agreements on supplies of raw materials, (?sale) of certain goods, and on cooperative business affairs.

The new economic policy measures would be accompanied by a strengthening of democracy in economic management, with a greater accent on the rights of the workers.

ULANFU ARRIVES IN KUNMING ENROUTE HOME FROM FOREIGN VISITS

HK301305Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Nov 78 HK

[Text] Ulanfu, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, and his wife arrived in Kunming by special plane this morning [words indistinct] after visiting Egypt, Sudan and Turkey. Liu Ming-hui, Li Chi-ming, Chang Chih-hsiu, Hsu Chi-hsiao, Shih Ching-pan and (Lo Po), responsible persons of the Yunnan provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the Kunming PLA units and the Kunming municipal CCP and revolutionary committees; and (Li Feng), (Li Yu-ming), [name indistinct] and (Shih Wei-pin), responsible persons of departments concerned, went to the airport to welcome them. Ho Ying, vice minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Chou Chueh, director of the Asian and African Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and [name indistinct], responsible person of the group of foreign affairs of the General Office of the NPC Standing Committee, all of whom accompanied NPC Vice Chairman Ulanfu on his foreign visit, returned to Kunming aboard the same plane.

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CHU TE'S BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED 1 DEC

Chou, Mao 1946 Greetings

OW010152Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1911 GMT 30 Nov 78 OW

[Chou En-lai's greetings to Chu Te on his 60th birthday--dated 30 November 1946]

[Text] Peking, 30 Nov--Dear commander in chief, Comrade Chu Te: Your 60th birthday is a happy event for the whole party and an honor for the Chinese people.

I am very pleased to be able to return to Yen-an to personally extend my congratulations on your birthday. On behalf of millions of your comrades, friends and people who are unable to see you because they live under the reactionary rule, I congratulate you on your birthday. I feel exceedingly honored to greet you on the occasion.

Dear commander in chief, your struggle over the past 60 years has shown that you are a universally recognized savior of the Chinese nation, pioneer of the laboring masses and founder and leader of the People's Army.

Dear commander in chief, you have served the party and people with unswerving loyalty. Although you have encountered all kinds of hardships in the course of revolution, you always hold high the torch of revolution so that millions of people can follow you and advance with confidence.

In the 25 years we have known each other, you have always shown yourself as a person easy to get along with, while maintaining a firm and resolute stand. Such is your greatness. You have always shown kind concern for the people and bitter hatred for the enemy. This is yet another form of greatness for you.

You were the first in the whole party to cooperate with Comrade Mao Tsetung in founding the Chinese PLA and the base for the people's revolution, thus adding new pages to the annals of the Chinese revolution. Under Comrade Mao Tsetung's banner, you are his worthy close comrade-in-arms and can be called one of the people's leaders.

Dear commander in chief, the revolutionary course you have traversed has become a milestone of the Chinese revolution in the 20th century. You have participated in almost every battle of the 1911 revolution, the Yunnan Uprising, the Northern Expedition, the Nanchang Uprising, the land revolution, the war of resistance against Japan, the production movement and the current war of self-defense. In view of your vigor and health at the age of 60, we believe that you will lead the Chinese people until they win the final victory of national liberation and witness the defeat of the dictator and total destruction of the reactionaries.

Your excellent health and joyful spirit is a symbol that the Chinese people will certainly prosper.

The people wish you long life!
The whole party wishes you eternal health;
Chou En-lai, 30 November 1946.

[Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin at 2230 GMT on 30 November, in a report on Chu Te's birthday, adds the following:] "1 December is the 92d birthday anniversary of the esteemed and beloved Comrade Chu Te. To express the deep memory for this outstanding leader of the party, state and army and great proletarian revolutionary of the Chinese people on this occasion, PEOPLE'S DAILY and LIBERATION ARMY DAILY published Comrade Mao Tsetung's inscription and Comrade Chou En-lai's greetings on Comrade Chu Te's 60th birthday and Comrade Su Yu's article, 'The Torrents Return to the Sea--Remembering Chu Te and Chen I.'"

["Comrade Mao Tse-tung's Inscription for Comrade Chu Te reads as follows: "The 60th birthday of Comrade Chu Te--An Honor of the People"]

PEKING MEETING DISCUSSES LEGAL SYSTEM, DEMOCRACY

OW010037Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0800 GMT 30 Nov 78 OW

[Text] The Institute of Jurisprudence of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences recently held a discussion meeting in Peking on strengthening the legal system and promoting democracy. Attending the meeting were more than 160 people from judicial and public security organs, foreign affairs, foreign trade, political and judicial education, journalist and publishing units in Peking. Comrade Han Yu-ting, deputy director of the Institute of Jurisprudence, presided over the meeting. Comrade Yu Kuang-yuan, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, gave an important speech at the meeting. The meeting was enthusiastic, participants eagerly expressing their views.

The comrades pointed out: Strengthening the legal system and promoting democracy are urgently needed to achieve the four modernizations. Giving full scope to democracy and mobilizing the maximum mass enthusiasm are preconditions for achieving the four modernizations. Without democracy there can be no modernizations. Strengthening the legal system is a very important link in the promotion of democracy. If the revolutionary legal system is not strengthened, evildoers and evil deeds will run rampant, (?indigenous laws) will spring up to bully and oppress the masses and the people's democratic rights will be trampled underfoot. Therefore, we should regard the legal system as a powerful weapon for protecting and promoting people's democracy. Dictatorship must be imposed according to law on those who suppress democracy and persecute the people and on those whose cases fall in the category of contradictions among the people themselves should also be handled seriously and, when necessary, dealt with according to the law.

The task of carrying out the four modernizations requires that we do our work in an orderly and systematic way in all fields, with everyone following laws and regulations. This urgently requires us not only to quickly draw up important laws, such as criminal law, criminal action law and civil law, but also to draw up and improve step by step various laws and regulations on economics. In addition, we need to set up judicial organs to rule on various kinds of disputes and cases in economic work to guarantee and promote high-speed economic construction.

To carry out the four modernizations, corresponding steps need to be taken in the international area. Therefore, we must strengthen the study of international law and private international law, draw up and improve step by step various laws and regulations urgently needed in our contacts with foreign countries from now on, and set up corresponding judicial organs.

The comrades pointed out: To strengthen the legal system, we must rely on the masses, sum up our experiences and penetratingly expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four. Our law should be drawn up by mobilizing the masses. It should be made possible for the masses to understand the law. Only law rooted among the masses is effective.

We should accept what mankind has already created. We should be aware of and consider all ancient, modern, Chinese and foreign experiences in building legal systems. We must especially consider the painful lesson of the disasters dealt us by Lin Piao and the gang of four and eliminate their poisonous influence.

In legislation on criminal law, we must regard as criminal and strictly forbid such brutal fascist acts as illegal arrests, illegal confiscations of family property, illegal trials, extortions of confession by torture, false accusations, false testimonies and so forth. They are bitterly hated by the masses of people and cadres in our country. Anyone committing such offenses will be severely punished without exception.

In addition to using our country's experiences in building a legal system, we should undertake a comparative study of legislation in socialist countries. For example, we should take a look at the constitutions of various countries and learn from their strengths and weaknesses. We may also undertake a comparative study of laws in capitalist countries, because they also contain factors worth considering.

The comrades pointed out: At present, the political and legal front still lacks ideological and theoretical stimulation. The atmosphere is rather dull. It especially needs a scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts, an academic environment of free discussion and a lively democratic life. Comrades engaged in practical political and legal work, studies in jurisprudence and political and legal education must be decisive, courageous, liberate their minds, dare to eliminate superstitions and break through forbidden areas. Only thus can our country make a fresh start in building a revolutionary legal system.

The comrades also pointed out: To strengthen the revolutionary legal system, we need to quickly improve our organizational structure, make vigorous efforts to train cadres and expand our legal and judicial force. They suggested that the legal organs in the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council and the ministries and commissions of the State Council be restored, that the Institute of Jurisprudence of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences be quickly expanded, that the provincial, municipal and regional branches of the Academy of Social Sciences and research institutes set up suitable research organizations on jurisprudence, and that former political and law colleges and departments be quickly restored and strengthened, increase their enrollment, adding new courses and specialties. We need to firmly implement party policies, take a census of legal specialists, registering them and enabling them to return to jobs they were trained for as soon as possible.

PEOPLE'S DAILY URGES RETURN OF RURAL DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS

OW010544Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 30 Nov 78 OW

[Text] The 1 December PEOPLE'S DAILY carries on page 4 two letters. One says: The leader of the No 3 production team of the (Hanchi) brigade of the (Chushakang) commune in Haiian County, Kiangsu Province, has been transferred to work in the brigade. Who should be the leader of the No 3 production team? A glance at the 60 articles governing rural communes shows that the requirements for one to be elected as production team leader are: one must have a good class origin, be good in labor, have relatively rich experience in agricultural production, know how to consult with the masses and be fairminded in doing things. Everyone thought veteran production team leader (Chang Shao-mei) met all these five requirements and thus unanimously supported him to be the production team leader. The commune also thought that Comrade (Chang Shao-mei) had ability with political integrity and thus consented that he should become the production team leader.

Another letter says: Of the two leaders of the No 3 production team of the (Nanchengchiao) brigade of (Maoyuan) commune in Fenhsiang County, Hopei Province, one was dismissed because he made some mistakes and the other died. The production team was also short of a militia squad leader. Thus new cadres had to be elected. The masses nominated three candidates and urged that the election be conducted by the democratic process. However, the cadres leading the production team did not agree with the candidates nominated by the masses. Instead, he wanted to designate the production leaders himself. But the masses objected.

At the strong urging of the masses, that cadre finally agreed to call a general meeting of commune members to hold an election. As it turned out, none of those persons designated by the cadre was elected. Later he claimed that the commune party committee did not approve the cadres elected by the masses. He also attacked the three comrades elected by the commune members. Finding no way out, the brigade finally sent a member of the party branch to lead production temporarily. The broad masses of commune members said angrily: The cadre leading the team does not take the masses seriously:

The letter says: More than anything else, such action taken by the cadre leading the team has seriously frustrated the enthusiasm of the broad masses and affected the development of production. Only by truly practicing democracy can the masses' enthusiasm be put into play.

In connection with these two letters, PEOPLE'S DAILY appends an editor's note: Grassroots cadres in the rural areas should let the masses conduct elections by the democratic process. This has been clearly defined in the 60 articles concerning rural communes. However, as a result of the perverted actions taken by the gang of four in previous years, in many places the masses of commune members were deprived of democratic rights. In some cases, bad persons were in authority whereas the good persons were being ruled. The masses were angry but did not dare to speak out. There was no enthusiasm to speak of. Eliminating chaos and restoring order means precisely that the democratic rights must be returned to the masses again so that they can elect the people they like.

PRC SEAPORTS FULFILL 1978 PLAN TARGETS AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

OW301320Y Peking NCNA in English 1256 GMT 30 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 Nov (HSINHUA)--Chinese sea ports met their 1978 plan targets 37 days in advance by handling 250 million tons of cargo.

Minister of Communications, Yeh Fei, went to China's largest harbour, Shanghai, in mid-June to help with the work there. The harbour, which handles 40 percent of the country's sea cargo, set a monthly record by handling 6.75 million tons in July in spite of the longest heat wave in recent history and the effect of typhoons. The volume went up to 7.34 million tons the following month. Piece-work and a bonus system were introduced among the dockers and other transport workers in the third quarter and this raised their enthusiasm.

SECOND NATIONAL SOIL SURVEY TO BE CARRIED OUT

OW301326Y Peking NCNA in English 1233 GMT 30 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 Nov (HSINHUA)--China will conduct second national soil survey next year. The decision was announced at a forum on soil surveying held here recently by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. It was planned at the forum that a national soil chart would be drawn up in 1981 when the survey is completed and a systematic checking of soils will be instituted. This is one measure in China's modernization programme for agriculture.

The first national soil survey, conducted in 1960, played a positive role in improving the country's soil, in developing soil science and increasing farm output. Since then, big changes have taken place in the soil due to large-scale farmland capital construction, reform of the farming system and methods and increased application of chemical fertilizers.

Preliminary surveys have been carried out in a dozen countries by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry since the beginning of this year.

KWANGMING DAILY INTRODUCES GEOLOGICAL THEORIES OF PETROLEUM

HK241157Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 10 Nov 78 p 4 HK

[Unattributed report on basic science page: "Strive To Build Some 10 More Taching Oil-fields--Some Scientists on the Geological Theories of Petroleum"]

[Text] To translate into reality wise leader Chairman Hua's call "build some 10 more Taching oilfields" and tackle the problem of finding oil and natural gas, famous scientists have recently presented to the public their views on the geological theories of petroleum. These scientists include Vice Presidents of the Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences Huang Chi-ching [7806 3078 3237] and Sun Tien-ching [1327 3013 0615], Deputy Director of the Institute of Geology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences Chang Wen-yu [1728 2429 1047], Chief Engineer of the Kiangsu Provincial Petroleum Prospecting Command Chu Hsia [2612 1115], professor at the Nanking Institute of Geology Yeh Chih-cheng [5509 3112 6927] and professors at the Wuhan College of Geology Pan Chung-hsiang [3328 6945 4382] and Chen Fa-ching [7115 4099 2529].

Huang Chi-ching spoke of his theory of multilayer oil deposits, which was put forward in 1943 and was proved correct through surveys and prospecting in the past two decades. The existence of multilayer oil deposits and reservoir rock series in Szechwan, Ordos, northern Kiangsu and other regions is salient proof of this theory. The theory of multilayer oil deposits is a major principle guiding future prospecting for oil and gas. He also emphasized that like the coal-bearing layers, the oil-bearing rock series are found in a given strata and tracing these would yield twice the results for half the effort to find oil. For example, knowing that the old tertiary stratum in the eastern part of China is the principal oil-bearing rock series, we should concentrate on rock layers with similar lithological characters and petrographical facies and explore and probe them. Similarly, knowing that the Cretaceous system has been initially confirmed as an important oil-bearing rock series, we should also concentrate on this system in the future. This system covers the areas of northern China and northern Kiangsu. He said we should pay attention to the following five major directions in oil detection: The deep levels, continental shelf, ancient enclosed mountains and weathered crust, the carbonatite and the Great Western Basin. The Tarim Basin and continental shelf are major breakthrough areas if we are to find several Taching oilfields in the next 3 to 5 years. In Szechwan and the Ordos Basin, he said, we should concentrate on the front range of the Lungmen mountains to detect oil and natural gas, and on the front range of the Tapa Mountains to detect gas. In the Ordos, it is necessary to pay equal attention to the oil-bearing rock series of the Triassic, Jurassic and Cretaceous systems, with special stress on the zones with slight folds on the western fringe, the northern section of the Liupan mountains and the eastern part of the Chotzu mountains. On the issue of developing the carbonatite, he tended to emphasize southern Kweichow, western Kwangsi, western Shensi and Shansi.

Sun Tien-ching said: Comrade Li Ssu-kuang held that "a correct knowledge of the crustal structure and the law guiding its movement is the key to detecting minerals." In the geothermic method and idea for locating oil in China prominence is given to the tectonic approach by first locating the oil zone and then the oilfield, putting greater emphasis on the deposit areas of the Mesozoic and Cenozoic strata. Therefore, it is necessary to study the effects of the emergence, development and transformation of the tectonic system on the formation, movement, accumulation and diffusion of oil and gas. He elucidated the characteristics of the Mesozoic and Cenozoic geological structures in China and the relationship between the gas and oil accumulation belt and the distribution of oilfields. [paragraph continues]

He held that we should concentrate on the Mesozoic and Cenozoic oil zones in future searches. With regard to Paleozoic oilfields, it is necessary to develop areas like Szechwan, southern Kweichow, southern Kiangsu and Tarim where deposits are extensive and thick, tectonic movement is not vigorous and the long-term preservation of oil is not a problem. It is also necessary to conscientiously analyze the relationship between the characteristics of the Paleozoic geological structure on the one hand and gas and oil on the other and carry out probing in favorable locations. He also pointed out that composite structures and twisted and round structures are favorable areas for detecting oil.

Chu Hsia analyzed the proportions of oil reserve in the world. He pointed out that in order to correctly estimate China's prospective oil reserve, it is necessary to correctly classify the different types of oil-bearing basins in our country. In the study of geological history, he delved deeply into the serialized effects of compression, torsion and tension at various stages. He divided the system of basic movement in our country into the stage of the development of troughs and plateaus in opposing directions before the Mesozoic era and that of the Mesozoic and Cenozoic eras which was characterized by slab movements. The stromatal easing formed in different stages by different systems of movement provided a variety of geological and structural conditions for the formation of oil and gas pools and opened broad vistas for oil prospecting. He specially pointed out that in oil detection, basins formed in different stages should be dealt with separately and should not be jumbled together.

Shang Wen-yu held that all gas and oil fields in the world are directly or indirectly associated with massive oil-bearing layers. The Taching oilfield and the various oilfields along the Pohai Bay all have massive oil-bearing layers. Recently, a debate has been going on round the issue of whether the oil-bearing layer under the oilfields in the eastern part of China belongs to the continental facies or the marine facies. However, as far as oil prospecting is concerned, the principal issue is not whether the oil-bearing layer belongs to the continental or the marine facies. The essential question is whether fast deposition, a process that would engender favorable conditions for the generation of oil, had taken place in these strata. The existence of a massive oil-bearing layer provides a rich material source for the generation of oil and gas. Therefore, to predict new oil and gas fields it is important to gather geophysical data on gravity aeromagnetism and earthquakes, diagnose the existence of deep troughs and detect massive oil-bearing layers. Tectonic movement involving fast settlement of the crust is an important condition for the formation of massive oil-bearing layers. Beneath the deep troughs are usually places where the mantle swells up, or where the Moho rises. Therefore, it is also necessary to judge a good oil-bearing layer by analyzing the structure of the crust in relation to geotectology. Furthermore, since a rapid current of terrestrial heat and a steep geothermal gradient are important conditions for oil formation, it is necessary to strengthen the work of temperature survey in oil and gas prospecting.

Chang Wen-yu pointed out that practice in oil and gas prospecting has proven that the oil structures in our country are many and varied. There are stratigraphic trap oil pools, weathered crust oil pools, ancient enclosed mountain oil pools as well as all kinds of structural oil pools. Structural oil pools are further classified into primary and secondary ones. [paragraph continues]

Therefore, it is necessary to consider and analyze all aspects in detecting oil structures. In the detection of oil structures, the most important thing is to pay attention to the edges and swellings of specific troughs. In other words, we should bore holes on the rolled up edges of deep troughs or on the upwarps of troughs and trough edges which are proved to have conditions which are good for oil-bearing and then extend probing to the surrounding areas. This will enable us to quickly find a high-yielding oil pool and master the governing laws and reap twofold results with half the efforts.

Pan Chung-hsiang especially emphasized the importance of the unconformities and delta deposits to the accumulation of oil and gas. He pointed out that an unconformity is a channel for the flow of oil and gas which may develop into oil and gas pools. Many oil and gas deposits in ancient enclosed mountains are connected with an unconformity. The transition belt near the coast or the lakes is an ideal place for oil and gas accumulation. Many of the large oilfields in the world are delta oilfields. We should pay attention to detecting this type of oilfield.

Yeh Chih-cheng specially discussed the classifications of carbonate deposition belts, the essential elements for establishing deposit patterns, the relevant littoral belts, the formation mechanism and characteristics of bioherms and their importance to oil and gas accumulation.

Based on practical scientific research conducted in northern China in recent years and on an abundance of statistical data obtained at home and in other countries, Chen Fa-ching analyzed the depth, temperature and time of burial of the oil-bearing layers and pointed out that we should concentrate on the Mesozoic and Cenozoic strata in our oil detection. The mode of formation of Paleozoic basins is different from that of Mesozoic and Cenozoic basins. Since the Paleozoic strata has already gone through transformations in the latter period of the tectonic movement, we should pay attention to studying the formation mechanism of basins, concentrate our efforts on the most promising areas and make breakthroughs there. He said: There is a difference between the formation mechanisms of Mesozoic and Cenozoic basins in northern China. Mesozoic basins are formed by compression and torsion, but the tertiary basins on top of them are formed mainly by tensile strength. Hence, whether or not tertiary basins should be included into the Neocathaysian system is worth discussing. The secondary troughs and ground swells produced by these tension basins will develop into structurally unique oil and gas pools.

HUA WRITES TITLE FOR CHILDREN'S SCIENCE PICTORIAL JOURNAL

OW010125Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0800 GMT 30 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Wise leader Chairman Hua recently wrote the title of the CHILDREN'S SCIENCE PICTORIAL published by the Peking Publishing house. Publishing house comrades say this title shows Chairman Hua's deep concern for the younger generations study of science and technology, as well as his encouragement of the publishing house.

CHILDREN'S SCIENCE PICTORIAL was first published a year ago under its original title CHILDREN'S SCIENCE ALBUM with the warm support of noted scientists Mao I-sheng and Kao Shih-chi and scientific research departments concerned with promoting science and technology. CHILDREN'S SCIENCE ALBUM which was not a periodical had already published four issues. They were warmly welcomed by young people and children. Readers have requested the journal be published periodically so they can subscribe to it. In view of this, it has been decided that the CHILDREN'S SCIENCE ALBUM will be retitled the CHILDREN'S SCIENCE PICTORIAL beginning in 1979 and published periodically.

I. 1 Dec 78

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PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HUA, TENG, OTHER LEADERS RECEIVE PRC SPORTS DELEGATION

OW011348Y Peking NCNA in English 1337 GMT 1 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Dec (HSINHUA)--Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, Vice-Chairmen Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien and Wang Tung-hsing and Comrades Chen Hsi-lin and Keng Piao received leading members, athletes, coaches and staff members of the Chinese sports delegation to the Eighth Asian Games at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon. They had photographs taken together.

The Chinese sports delegation will soon leave for Bangkok. The reception of the delegation by Chairman Hua and other party and state leaders was regarded as a source of encouragement for the Chinese athletes to achieve good results in various events and make contributions to promoting sports in Asia and the friendship among Asian sportsmen.

Also received was the Tungfang Song and Dance Ensemble which will make a performance tour of Thailand during the Asian games.

NCNA REPORTS LOCAL OPERAS REAPPEAR ON STAGE

OW301437Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0115 GMT 27 Nov 78 OW

[NCNA report: "New Prosperity of Local Operas"]

[Summary] Peking, 27 Nov--The Shaohsing Opera "Rouge," which is based on one of the famous ghost stories written by Pu Sung-ling in the Ching Dynasty, has been restaged in Hangchow Municipality and warmly welcomed by the masses. In the early 1960's when a campaign to promote the work style of investigation and study was launched by our party, Chairman Mao recommended several good articles for study by the leading cadres, one of which was the novel "Rouge." Under the leadership of the Propaganda Department of the Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee, several writers adapted the novel "Rouge" into a Shaohsing opera. The adapted opera vividly reflects the importance of investigation and study as well the philosophy of "Err by a fraction and out by a mile." "But in the heyday of Lin Piao and the 'gang of four,' this popular Shaohsing opera was labeled a 'big poisonous weed' and banned.

"After being thoroughly polished, several outstanding traditional plays, for example, the Shantung Lu Opera's 'Forced Marriage' and 'Two Sisters Exchange Husbands' and the Shantung Pangtzu Opera 'On the Fence,' are being restaged in Tsinan Municipality. Under the interference of Lin Piao and the 'gang of four,' these three plays were banned without any reason for more than 10 years."

The Shaohsing Opera "Yang Li-pei" has also reappeared on stage. "Written in 1959, the Shaohsing Opera 'Yang Li-pei' has a contemporary theme that describes the fierce class struggle in China's rural areas through the miserable suffering of Yang Li-pei, a poor peasant in Yuchien County, Chekiang Province, before liberation. The play is very popular among the people." In 1963, the Shaohsing Opera "Yang Li-pei" was adapted into a modern drama entitled "A Story of Suffering." In 1964 the Shanghai Tienma film studio again adapted both the Shaohsing Opera "Yang Li-pei" and the modern drama "A Story of Suffering" into a film entitled "A Monument of Blood."

"Motivated by their reactionary class nature and their counterrevolutionary need to usurp party and state power, renegade Chiang Ching and Kuomintang agent Chang Chun-chiao fabricated groundless charges to condemn the Shaohsing Opera 'Yang Li-pei' as a 'big poisonous weed' and the director and all the opera's players as 'a handful of persons who followed a sinister line on literature and art.'"

Other persons involved in the opera 'Yang Li-pei' and the film 'A Monument of Blood' were also persecuted." In June 1978, the Ministry of Culture declared that "A Monument of Blood" was an outstanding film and pointed out that "all those who are involved in this film and opera and were persecuted must be rehabilitated without delay."

Following the downfall of the "gang of four," the masses of people and literary-art workers in Hotse Prefecture, Shantung, penetratingly exposed and criticized the gang's crimes in undermining traditional local plays and went all out to revive traditional local plays and rebuild local art troupes. Ten counties in Hotse Prefecture have reorganized 13 local art troupes and revived most of the traditional local plays.

BRIEFS

PEKING PARTY FOR HEROES--The Ministry of Culture, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the All-China Women's Federation and the CYL Central Committee on 25 November gave a tea party in Peking honoring heroes who distinguished themselves in the struggle against the gang of four and members of the "Where the Silence Is" theatrical group. At the party, model youths from all parts of China who were in Peking and members of the Shanghai theatrical group freely exchanged their views. Speeches were made by Tsung Fu-hsien, writer of the four-act play "Where the Silence Is," Lin Mo-han, vice minister of culture, and Kao Chan-hsiang, member of the secretariat of the CYL Central Committee. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 27 Nov 78 OW]

MEETING ON ARTIFICIAL HEARTS--The first national meeting on research into artificial hearts, convened by the biological and medical engineering study group of the State Science and Technology Commission, was held in Canton from 22 to 27 November. Huang Chia-ssu, president of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, presided. The meeting noted that research into artificial hearts had become a major topic in international medical circles. Comrade (Hou Chu-chun) of the Science and Technology Information Center of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, spoke on recent foreign research on this topic. Some 20 comrades made speeches. The meeting stressed that a major topic such as research into the making of artificial hearts could certainly not be carried out by one or two units. The whole country must cooperate on the project to speed up research. The meeting formulated a national plan for research into artificial hearts. [Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 30 Nov 78 HK]

SPORTSMEN AWARDED PRIZES--Peking, 25 Nov--Twenty-three sports collectives and 77 individuals were awarded orders of merit and material prizes at a meeting called by the Peking Municipal Physical Culture and Sports Committee at the workers' indoor stadium here today. Lin Fu-chia and other leading members of the Peking municipal party committee and the municipal revolutionary committee and Wang Meng, minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, attended the meeting and presented silk banners and prizes to the representatives of the collectives and individuals. [Excerpt] [Peking NCNA in English 1501 GMT 25 Nov 78 OW]

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FUKIEN DAILY REPORTS ON EXPORT OF PRODUCTS

HK300657Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 27 Nov 78 HK

[Text] Under the front page "Expand Export of Products and Increase Income of Foreign Exchange for the State", FUKIEN DAILY today carries three reports that the Mintung electrical machinery plant's products sell well in some 10 countries, that the Foochow transformer plant and Foochow No 1 switch plant have been receiving large orders for export products and that the Foochow No 2 machine-tool plant has guaranteed the quality of drilling machines for export. The paper also carries an editorial note.

The editorial note says: Exporting industrial products helps to acquire the foreign exchange urgently needed for realizing the four modernizations. Meanwhile, sending products to international markets to undergo testing can stimulate our factories and enterprises to constantly improve the quality of products, increase their range, reduce production costs and raise technological and management levels. Therefore, it is of important significance to vigorously increase the export of industrial products. All leaders on the industrial and communications front must attach great importance to this.

Mintung electrical machinery plant has emancipated its thinking and struggled hard. The quality of its products is not only ranked progressive in China, but the products also sell well in many countries and places. With the support and assistance of foreign trade departments, the Foochow transformer plant and Foochow No 1 switch plant have adopted the method of coordinating production and marketing and of combining industry and trade. They have concluded export business transactions with Hong Kong and added a number of new products for export by our country's machine-building industry. Their initial achievements have been good. Other enterprises should refer to their methods.

KIANGSI ARTICLE CRITICIZES GANG'S FOLLOWER

HK300510Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Nov 78 HK

[Report on article by the Kiangsi Provincial Bureau of Metallurgical Industry: "Guilty of Every Conceivable Atrocity--One Cannot Shirk Responsibility for One's Crimes"--date not given]

[Excerpts] The article said: Two years after the smashing of the gang of four, that accomplice of the gang of four in Kiangsi has finally been led to the trial dock of history and tried by the people. He had nestled in the arms of Lin Piao and the gang of four and was once a famous political upstart. He had colluded with that confidant of the gang of four in Kiangsi, had run clandestine errands up and down the line, had run amuck everywhere and become a very overbearing fellow. In particular, he seriously sabotaged our metallurgical system. As a result of such interference, both the revolution and metallurgical production were seriously disrupted, bringing unprecedented disaster to this province and to the metallurgical industry.

Following the smashing of the gang of four, that confidant of the gang of four in Kiangsi was in danger of being destroyed. However, this accomplice suddenly changed his basic tune, dressed himself up as a hero in opposing the sworn followers of Lin Piao and the gang of four in Kiangsi and masqueraded as being just the opposite of gang's Kiangsi confidant in a vain attempt to lie low and stage a comeback at an appropriate time.

Practice is the sole criterion for testing truth; history is the most telling witness. This accomplice had committed all sorts of wickedness. Though a few persons shielded him, energetically clamped down the lid and enabled him to hide himself for over 40 months, this accomplice eventually failed to escape from the penalty of history.

During the initial stage of the Great Cultural Revolution, with the criminal motive of reversing the verdict which had been passed on his father, and harboring the ambitious dream of climbing to the upper echelon of society, this accomplice of the gang of four in Kiangsi had flaunted the banner of rebellion, made himself out to be an ultraleftist and gone in for beating, smashing and looting in a big way. He was thus liked by that sworn follower of Lin Piao in Kiangsi and was appointed a member of the provincial revolutionary committee and a vice chairman of the Nanchang Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

After the self-destruction of Lin Piao, that sworn follower collapsed. This accomplice then steered according to the wind, immediately styled himself as a person who had been consistently suppressed and persecuted by the sworn follower of Lin Piao and started to lie low. During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, he reapplied his talent for political speculation and machination, immediately made a new start, relied on the gang of four and that old man who opposed the party and disrupted the army for protection, flaunted the banner of going against the tide and came out into the open once again. Under the guise of digging out the roots of Lin Piao's sworn follower, he used the products of the gang's "hat factory and iron and steel plant" to arbitrarily stick labels on responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee and leading cadres at all levels and launched major attacks against them and became an active agent in disrupting Kiangsi in a big way. He ostensibly ran counter to the gang's confidant, but he actually chimed in with the gang's confidant and clamored for resolutely supporting that old man who opposed the party and disrupted the army to preside over the work of the provincial CCP committee. He also vowed to stand together with that scab through storm and stress and to fight the enemy to the finish alongside that scab.

This accomplice again became a celebrity for some time. However, a sweet dream is short-lived. In 1975, Vice Chairman Teng presided over the work of the central authorities and conscientiously implemented the three important instructions of Chairman Mao. At that time, this province whipped up a fervent upsurge in "learning from one thing, criticizing four things and promoting five great publicities." A fresh spirit thus prevailed in revolution and production. This accomplice then temporarily lay low. When the gang of four held aloft the black banner of the so-called "beating back" in 1976, this accomplice held that the time was ripe. He thus went into action without delay, frenziedly launched a counterattack, energetically clamored for and resolutely implemented the gang's counterrevolutionary political program, ran clandestine errands up and down the line, lighted the flames everywhere, energetically instigated ferreting out "capitalist-roaders" at all levels and catching "home-going legions" everywhere and framed charges against and launched converging attacks on the principal responsible comrade of the provincial CCP committee in an attempt to usurp the leadership of the provincial CCP committee and party committees at all levels. The counterrevolutionary arrogance then reached a peak.

After closely following Lin Piao, this accomplice of the gang of four in Kiangsi also colluded with the gang of four. In his secret talk with this accomplice in May 1974, a chieftain of the gang's factional network in the prospecting company of the metallurgical bureau sang praises to this accomplice, saying that he could be appointed the director of the metallurgical bureau. This accomplice held that the directorship was a very small official post and unhappily said: I do not want that post. He added: I only want to be a member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee, otherwise I only want to be a worker. This accomplice lusted for power and was blinded by self-interest.

The article said: On the instructions of the gang of four, this accomplice of the gang in Kiangsi gathered a group of paltry followers and created a tremendous uproar in the provincial CCP committee, thus forcing responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee to discontinue their work and turning public order into chaos. This accomplice also always shuttled between Chiuchiang, Kanchou, Fuchou, and other prefectures, stirred up trouble everywhere and created a restless state in this province. Although he did not hold a post in the metallurgical bureau, he showed "great concern" for metallurgical enterprises in Nanchang Municipality. He arbitrarily meddled in the Nanchang metallurgical enterprises, assumed the airs of a slaveholder's manager and [words indistinct] instigated and supported by them [the "accomplice's" group] a vicious upsurge in "leading the party committee by the nose and kicking the party committee out of the way for actively engaging in revolution" was whipped up in the metallurgical enterprises of Nanchang area. This vicious upsurge paralyzed party committees of many units, split up the ranks and created production stoppages.

In order to further meddle in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in the metallurgical enterprises, this accomplice of the gang of four in Kiangsi had ordered his brother to flaunt the banner of going against the tide and to patch up a so-called (Shang Fang Tuan) [a group to visit higher authority]--of the metallurgical system. They forcibly stationed the so-called (Shang Fang Tuan) in the organ of the metallurgical bureau, ordered others about with wild gestures, looked down on everyone and became virtual overlords of the bureau's organ.

A large number of facts have proved that confidant of the gang of four in Kiangsi and this accomplice of the gang were two vicious curs nurtured by the gang while they sometimes competed with each other for fame and wealth and there were dog-eat-dog battles between them: they nonetheless both have the same innate nature of attacking people.

In order to frame charges and make false accusations against responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, this accomplice of the gang of four in Kiangsi energetically collected sinister materials, fabricated a host of charges and gathered his cohorts to report to Peking. That Kiangsi confidant of the gang of four hated to be outdone. He thus wrote sinister letters and energetically made secret accusations through a hot line. That confidant organized the (?Nanchang militia headquarters), went in for building an armed mountain stronghold and defied the provincial CCP committee. Under the pretext of running study classes, this accomplice then formed groups, mustered cohorts, expanded and strengthened his actual strength and exerted pressure upon the provincial CCP committee. They adopted different maneuvers but they had the same target.

In 1976, the gang of four called for overthrowing party committees at all levels. That accomplice of the gang of four in Kiangsi appreciated the gang's will and led his troops to battle. In the name of the (Shang Fang Tuan) they adopted the tactics of fighting responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee by turns in order to wear them down. They launched a converging attack on and struggle against responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee for 36 consecutive hours. That Kiangsi confidant of the gang of four followed in the steps of that accomplice. He kidnapped the hospitalized principal responsible comrade of the provincial CCP committee who was seriously ill, forcibly put him in a car, led him through the streets and struggled against him. After learning of this, that accomplice immediately drove to the spot and expressed his support for this action.

I. 1 Dec 78

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PRC
EAST REGION

On 9 September 1976, our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao passed away. People of all nationalities throughout the country were then deeply saddened by his death. At that time, the diabolical gang of four quickened its pace of usurping the supreme party and state power. That accomplice of the gang of four in Kiangsi then held that the time was ripe. He then repeatedly entered into clandestine negotiations with that confidant, haggled and made a dirty bargain with that confidant. The infamous five-author big-character poster was thus dished up. In this counterrevolutionary big-character poster, this accomplice cried loudly: It is imperative to make an all-out effort to do big things even if it means risking my life. This big-character poster enables people to clearly understand that the gang's confidant and accomplice are jackals of the same lair.

Following the smashing of the gang of four at one stroke by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, this political speculator's dream about honor and high position vanished. However, this political speculator did not give up his gangster designs, still tried to give dying kicks and vainly attempted to play his old tricks once again. He disguised himself and relied on a few protectors to help him to slink off. However, in face of the iron fist of the bright-eyed revolutionary people, he could not slink off and sneak away.

We must carry forward the spirit of hitting the dog in the water and not take any pity on dangerous enemies. Under the correct leadership of the provincial CCP committee, we must deeply expose and relentlessly criticize them, completely eradicate evil, make sure that not a single hidden danger escapes and carry the great political revolution in exposing and criticizing the gang of four through to the end. We must closely follow wise leader Chairman Hua to enter into the new Long March, quicken the pace of promoting the metallurgical industry in this province and contribute to realizing the four modernizations.

KIANGSU PROVINCIAL MILITARY DISTRICT HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

OW292057Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Nov 78 OW

[Text] The seventh CCP congress of the Kiangsu Provincial Military District was successfully held in Nanking from 22 to 26 November. The congress was held in the excellent situation since the smashing of the gang of four when armymen and civilians throughout the country, scoring conspicuous achievements in grasping the key link and running the army and the country well by closely following the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, are fighting to realize the four modernizations.

The congress was of great significance in consolidating and developing this excellent situation, speeding up revolutionization and modernization of the provincial military district army units, putting the province's militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily, and successfully achieving the general task of the new period.

Holding high Chairman Mao's great banner, the congress adhered to the line of the party's 11th national congress and implemented the guidelines of previous conferences on grasping the key link and running the army well. It reviewed and summed up experience gained by the provincial military district's units in struggling against Lin Biao and the gang of four and the gang's agents and cohorts, analyzed the fine situation in army and militia building since the shattering of the gang of four, and put forward fighting tasks for the future. After consultations, the congress elected the provincial military district's seventh CCP committee.

On behalf of the military district's sixth CCP committee, Comrade Chung Kuo-chu delivered a work report entitled "Hold High Chairman Mao's Great Banner, Firmly Adhere to the Line of the Party's 11th National Congress and Strive to Fulfill the Various Tasks for Grasping the Key Link and Running the Army Well and Being Prepared for War." All the delegates conscientiously and enthusiastically discussed the report and gained a profound education and great encouragement from it.

Looking back on the history of the two-line struggle, the congress pointed out: Since the provincial military district's sixth CCP congress held in February 1970, party members and PLA commanders and fighters throughout the district, guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and under the correct leadership of the party committee of the Nan-king PLA units and the Kiangsu provincial party committee, waged a repeated and fierce struggle against Lin Piao and the gang of four and their agents and cohorts in Kiangsu. Tested and tempered by this struggle, they strengthened army and militia building and fulfilled various fighting tasks, thereby contributing to the defense of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Facts prove that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line dominated the Kiangsu provincial military district. The main experience gained in the history of the two-line struggle can be summed up as follows:

1. It is necessary to uphold the fundamental principle of "three dos" and "three don'ts";
2. It is necessary to comprehensively and accurately master Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as a system;
3. It is necessary to revive and carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style of seeking truth from facts and adhering to the mass line; and
4. It is necessary that we strive hard to transform our world outlook.

Analyzing the excellent situation since the smashing of the gang of four, the congress declared: The downfall of the gang of four has ushered in an emancipation of the mind. The long-suppressed revolutionary enthusiasm of the PLA commanders and fighters has erupted and as a result, marked successes have been scored in all fields. These major successes include: The deep and healthy mass movement to expose and criticize the gang of four; the strengthening of education and training and fulfillment of various war preparation tasks; the emergence of a new situation due to militia building; the steady advance of the movement to "learn from Lei Feng, the Hard-Bone 6th Company and the 1st Flight Division" and the emergence of models from this movement; and the improvement in logistics work. Such clear successes in all these fields guarantee fulfillment of the military units' tasks.

Advancing the future's fighting tasks, the congress pointed out: In order to achieve the four modernizations at a faster rate, Chairman Hua issued a great call that "we must further emancipate our minds, be bolder, devise more measures and quicken our step." This is our orientation for further efforts and our guide to action. We must enthusiastically respond to Chairman Hua's great call and raise our army and militia building to a new level. Party committees at various levels must strengthen their leadership over the mass movement to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four, quicken their tempo and develop the movement in depth.

We must conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought; use the Marxist stand, viewpoints and methods to criticize revisionism, bring about an ideological transformation and guide our work; and complete the continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is necessary to strengthen party building, do a good job in rectifying the thinking and work style of party organizations at all levels, revive the party's fine traditions and work style, and give full play to the role of party organizations as a fighting bastion.

Vigorous efforts must be made to strengthen political work, consolidate and build political offices and the contingent of political work cadres, restore and carry forward our political work's fine tradition and work style, and give full play to its role as "commander" and "guarantee." We should do a good job in carrying out the military units' training and education and quickly raise their military and political quality. In carrying out political education, it is necessary to use Chairman Mao's military thinking to study and solve concrete problems related to current military operations and training and raise the level of cadres' and fighters' military thinking. As for military training, we must meet our superior's demands and follow relevant regulations, conduct education in the current situation and in war preparedness, and advance our war preparations. Militia work must be put on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily in accordance with the national and provincial militia work conference guidelines. To achieve this, it is necessary to strengthen leadership over the movement to "learn from Lei Feng, the Hard-Bone 6th company and the 1st Flight Division" and use marked achievements to greet the convocation of the all-army conference to advance this movement. Efforts should also be made to step up the building of the cadres' contingent, improve the system governing cadres' evaluations, awards and penalties, do a good job in assigning and transferring cadres, further implement cadre policy and mobilize their enthusiasm. Moreover, we must further improve our logistics work and insure that this work is one of our basic guarantees.

The congress called on the party members and the PLA commanders and fighters throughout the military district to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, closely rally around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, quicken the pace of the mass movement to expose and criticize the gang of four, usher in a new upsurge in grasping the key link and running the army well with greater drive and higher efficiency next year, unite and make arduous struggles in the new Long March, and win new and still greater victories.

The congress unanimously adopted a resolution on the work report of the party committee. Comrades Huang Chao-tien and (Lo Chin-chao) respectively presided over the congress' opening and closing ceremonies. Comrade Chung Kuo-chu delivered a speech at the closing ceremony.

INTERMENT SERVICE HELD FOR FORMER KIANGSU OFFICIAL

OW282223Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 21 Nov 78 OW

[Excerpts] The interment service for the ashes of Comrade (Shen Chan-pin), former vice chairman of the Kiangsu Provincial Physical Culture Commission and deputy secretary of the party committee of the commission, was held in Nanking on 30 June [as heard] 1978. Comrade (Shen Chan-pin) died from persecution by the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four in Nanking on 19 April 1967. He was only 39 years old.

Wreaths were presented by Kiangsu provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee's United Front Work and Propaganda Departments, the Shanghai Municipal Physical Culture Commission, as well as the provincial physical culture commissions of Shantung, Hopei and Fukien. Wreaths were also presented by Comrades Peng Chung, Hsu Chia-tun, Hu Hung, Chou Tze, (Su Yung), (Tai Wei-yuan), (Ko Wei-chung), and (Kuang Min-mei). Attending the interment service for the ashes of Comrade (Shen Chan-pin) were Chou Tze, (Su Yung), (Tai Wei-yuan), (Ko Wei-chung) and other comrades. The service was officiated over by Comrade (Liu Cheng), vice chairman of the Kiangsu Provincial Physical Culture Commission. Comrade (Hu Chen), chairman of the Kiangsu Provincial Physical Culture Commission, delivered a memorial speech.

BRIEFS

ANHWEI SUMMER CROPS--Hofei, 24 Nov--In spite of drought Anhwei Province has completed sowing of summer grain crops on 31 million mou. To combat drought Chu County, Liuan, Anching, Chaochu, Wuhu, Chihchou and Huichou prefectures and Hofei Municipality's suburbs have since the beginning of autumn sunk more than 160,000 wells and dug ditches of various types totaling over 5,000 kilometers in length. In addition, 8.65 million mou of wheat have been sown. In combating drought and autumn sowing this year, Anhwei Province has operated water-drawing machinery totaling 1.9 million hp and drawn more than 10 billion cubic meters of water. Water was also drawn to sprinkle wheat fields totaling 10 million mou. Since 20 September over 120,000 tons of irrigation and drainage machinery, seeds and fertilizers have been sent to the countryside. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0319 GMT 24 Nov 78 OW]

HOFEI COMBATS DROUGHT--Hofei has experienced the most serious drought in 100 years. Most rivers, ponds and reservoirs have gone dry. It is estimated that there will be little rain this winter and next spring and that the drought will continue. The municipal CCP committee has mobilized and organized a million people to combat drought. The municipality's total grain yields this year reached 600 million catties, slightly less than last year. Its total vegetable yields from January to October reached 158 million catties, 28.7 percent greater than last year's corresponding period. The municipality overfulfilled its quota ahead of schedule for sowing 540,000 mou of autumn crops. By the middle of November the municipal suburbs and rural areas in Changfeng County had built nearly 200 brick wells, deepened some 400 old wells and dug several thousand "indigenous" wells. [Hofei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Nov 78 HK]

FUKIEN NOTICE ON RELICS--The Fukien Provincial Revolutionary Committee recently issued a notice on strengthening the work of preserving cultural relics. The notice stipulates that all the important revolutionary sites, relics, memorial buildings and ancient buildings, stone carvings, cultural sites, kiln sites and tombs which are of historical, artistic and scientific research value must be protected. Regarding the key protected cultural relic sites which have already been announced, no unit or individual is allowed to occupy them or to erect any projects in their vicinity. All buried cultural relics belong to the state. The notice also prohibits private export of cultural relics. [Fochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 24 Nov 78 HK]

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SZECHWAN CPPCC DELEGATION IN FUKIEN--The Szechwan Provincial CPPCC Study Delegation headed by Tu Hsin-yuan, leader of the delegation, and (Jen Pai-ko), Chang Hsiu-shu and Li Hsiu, deputy leaders of the delegation, concluded its visit in Fukien and left Changting for Juichin in Kiangsi on 14 November. On behalf of the Fukien Provincial CCP and Revolutionary Committee and the Fukien Provincial CPPCC Committee, Chin Chao-tien, secretary of the Fukien Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, warmly saw them off. The Szechwan Provincial CPPCC study delegation arrived in Foochow on 28 October. Liao Chih-kao, first secretary of the Fukien Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee; Li Chih-min, political commissar of the Foochow PLA Units; and other principal leading comrades of the party, government and army visited all the members of the study delegation. Accompanied by Chin Chao-tien, the study delegation visited various localities in Chuanchou, Hsiamen, Changchou and Lungyen beginning 2 November. They visited various factories, communes, brigades, commune and brigade enterprises, colleges, universities and hospitals. [Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 18 Nov 78 HK]

KIANGSI HYDROELECTRIC POWER STATIONS--Some 5,200 small hydroelectric power stations have been built throughout the province with an installed capacity of 222,000 kw. The installed capacity in Fenghsin, Yushan, Hsingkuo and Shangjao counties is over 10,000 kw. There are 1,300 km of 35-kilovolt transmission wire and 40,000 km of low-tension wire throughout the province. Some 30 counties have formed small county-run electricity networks, based mainly on small hydroelectric power stations accounted for one-third of the total power generated by hydroelectricity in the province. With the development of small hydroelectric power stations with large electricity grids, electricity is now supplied to 98 percent of the communes, 63 percent of the brigades and 46 percent of the production teams throughout the province. The electric irrigation stations in Kiangsi now have an installed capacity of 400,000 kw, insuring good harvest on 3 million mou of farmland irrespective of drought and flood. In Fenghsin County there are now 102 small hydroelectric power stations with an installed capacity of 11,000 kw. There are also 500 km of high-tension wire throughout the county, insuring an electricity supply for all communes, 98 percent of the brigades and 80 percent of the production teams. [Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Nov 78 HK]

KIANGSU AUTUMN SOWING--As of 20 November Kiangsu Province had fulfilled this year's task of sowing wheat, barley and naked barley. A high-yield plot in Hsuehou Prefecture has expanded to 2.7 million mou, an increase of 1 million mou over last year. In Suchou Prefecture 117 piculs of manure have been applied to every mou of farmland, an increase of 10 piculs over last year. Over 356,000 people in Hsuehou Prefecture have been organized into 19,950 teams to strengthen field management work. As of 20 November over 3.8 million mou of farmland in Hsuehou, Huaiyin and Yencheng prefectures have been inspected for seedlings and replanted if necessary. [Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Nov 78 OW]

SHANGHAI MATHEMATICIAN--A young mathematics teacher at the Shanghai Railways Institute, (Lou Shih-po), recently received from the U.S. Mathematics Society a letter admitting him as a regular member of the society. A 1962 university graduate, (Lou Shih-po) has studied basic mathematical theory since 1972. A letter inviting him to join the U.S. Mathematics Society was sent to him by the president of the society last March. With the approval of the party committee of his institute, (Lou Shih-po) has accepted the invitation. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 11 Nov 78 OW]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
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HUNAN HOLDS ANTI-AIR DEFENSE RALLY 27 NOVEMBER

HK301257Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 28 Nov 78 HK

[Summary] The Hunan Provincial CCP Committee held a rally on the afternoon of 27 November to convey the spirit of the Third National Conference on People's Anti-air Defense. Taking part in the rally were 1,000 people including responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and the Hunan Military District along with responsible persons from various units at the provincial level. (Wang Chien-fu), vice chairman of the Hunan Planning Committee, presided over the rally. Sun Kuo-chi, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and deputy leader of the Hunan People's anti-air defense leadership group, read out the inscriptions of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Yeh for the Third National Conference on People's Anti-air Defense and gave a speech.

Kou Wu-hsien, deputy commander of the Hunan Military District and director of the Hunan People's Anti-air Defense Office, conveyed Chairman Hua's important instructions. Vice Chairman Yeh's important speech and Vice Chairman Li Hsien-nien's report.

Sun Kuo-chih said: "In the past few years, our province has scored very great achievements in people's anti-air defense work. However, the task for the future is still very arduous. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, we must mobilize the masses, unite our efforts, steadily do a good job in people's anti-air defense work, be well prepared against a war of aggression and keep a high sense of responsibility toward the party and people."

HUNAN LEADER'S SPEECH AT PROVINCIAL WOMEN'S CONGRESS

HK300727Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Nov 78 HK

[Speech by Sun Kuo-chih, secretary of the Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee, at the fifth provincial women's congress on 26 November--read by announcer]

[Summary] In the excellent situation in which the whole party, army and people of the entire country are fervently responding to the great call of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and bravely advancing to step up the realization of the four modernizations, the fifth Hunan provincial women's congress was opened. On behalf of the provincial and revolutionary committees, Sun Kuo-chih expressed warm greetings to the congress.

The Fourth National Women's Congress was held this September, and Chairman Hua and NPC Chairman Yeh personally wrote inscriptions for it. On behalf of the party Central Committee, Vice Chairman Wang Tung-hsing delivered a speech at the congress. The spirit of the congress charted the orientation for the advance of the women's movement in the new period. "This women's congress of our province is to seriously implement the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, implement the spirit of the Fourth National Women's Congress and further mobilize women of all nationalities throughout the province to struggle hard to step up the realization of the four modernizations."

We are experiencing a great revolution to fundamentally transform China's economic and technical backwardness and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. This revolution is to greatly improve currently backward production forces. It must surely change the relations of production, the superstructure, the way of industrial, agricultural and enterprise management, the way of state management of industry, agriculture and enterprises and the way of people's activities and thinking to make them suitable for a modernized large economy. This revolution is not of less significance than any previous one led by our party.

Like all previous revolutions, this one is also a movement involving the emancipation of women. It is the only road to the thorough emancipation of women. Active participation in this great revolution by women, who are half of the population, is of decisive significance.

"The central subject of the present women's movement is how to mobilize women to struggle hard to step up the four modernizations. We must fully understand the important role of women in fulfilling the general task for the new period. We must give full play to the role of women as half the universe in the struggle to step up the four modernizations. Under the party's leadership, organizations of women's federations at all levels must, in connection with the reality of work concerning women, continue to penetratingly expose and criticize the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four and thoroughly smash the spiritual shackles which were forcibly put on them. In the women's movement, we must clearly distinguish between right and wrong in line. We must stimulate our revolutionary spirit and vigorously pursue socialism."

The class struggle must now revolve around the central task -- the struggle for production and scientific experiment. All work must subordinate itself to this central task and serve it. We must organize women to assiduously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and grasp scientific and technological knowledge. We must resolutely implement party policies, particularly the policies of equal pay for equal work for men and women and of protecting the female labor force. We must give full play to the socialist activism of women, show concern for their livelihood and resolutely uphold their rights and interests. We must resolutely struggle against discrimination against and persecution of women and impairment of their rights and interests. We must strike severe blows at class enemies and criminals who maltreat women and children. We must seriously implement the spirit of the provincial CCP committee's relevant documents and show concern for the healthy growth of the revolutionary younger generation.

HUNAN HOLDS MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR FORMER PROVINCIAL CPPCC LEADER

HK300537Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Nov 78 HK

[Excerpts] Under the persecution of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, Comrade Wu Shu-chi, former vice chairman of the Hunan Provincial CPPCC Committee, chairman of the committee of the Changsha branch of the Chiu San Society, deputy to the Third NPC and professor of the Chungnan Mining and Metallurgy College and concurrently head of the Faculty of Geology, passed away on 4 November 1968. He died at the age of 68.

To implement the party's policy on intellectuals and to rehabilitate Comrade Wu Shu-chi, a memorial service for him was held at the Chungnan Mining and Metallurgy College on the afternoon of 28 November. The Hunan provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry and the Hunan Provincial CPPCC Committee sent wreaths. The United Front Work Department of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee, the Hunan Provincial Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, the Hunan Provincial Committee of the China Democratic League, the Hunan Provincial Working Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association, the Changsha Municipal Committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, the Changsha Municipal Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy and the Changsha branch of the Chiu San Society sent wreaths. The education office of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry, the culture and education office of the Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee, the Hunan Education Bureau, the Hunan Physical Culture Committee, the Hunan Public Health Bureau, various institutes of higher learning and Comrade Wu Shu-chi's relatives and friends also sent wreaths.

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Present at the memorial service for Comrade Wu Shu-chi were Vice Chairman of the Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee Shang Tzu-chin, Director of the United Front Work Department of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee Ting Wei-ko, Deputy Director of the Culture and Education Office of the Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee Chang Te-lung, and Ling Hsia-hsin, Lu Hui-lin, Chou Ju-hang, Yuan Ho-kao and (Chang Te-jen), responsible persons of various Hunan provincial patriotic and democratic parties. Also present at the memorial service were (Lo La), president of the Chungnan Mining and Metallurgy College and deputy secretary of the college party committee; (Ma Hsiao-yun) and (Liu Chih-hui), vice presidents and deputy secretaries; (Su Yu-ching), (Pai Ying-tien) and (Huang Pei-yun), vice presidents; leading comrades of various concerned circles and the teaching staff and other workers of the college.

Comrade (Chang Te-lung) presided over the memorial service for Comrade Wu Shu-chi; and Comrade (Lo La) gave the memorial speech. It was said in the memorial speech; Comrade Wu Shu-chi was a native of Liling County in Hunan. He loved the CCP and the socialist motherland and he actively participated in various political movements.

It was noted in the memorial speech: Out of their needs to usurp party and state power, Lin Piao and the gang of four instigated "suspect all and overthrow all" and attacked and persecuted the cadres and intellectuals. They made fabricated charges against Comrade Wu Shu-chi and branded him as a "landlord who managed to escape undetected," "a spy for the Central Statistics Bureau" and a "bourgeois academic authority." He was thrown into prison in September 1968 and all his property was confiscated. He suffered mental and physical blows and was seriously tortured. During his imprisonment, Comrade Wu Shu-chi passed away. His death was a loss to the education front.

In conclusion, it was said in the memorial speech: In accordance with the spirit of the instructions of wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, we hereby completely rehabilitate Comrade Wu Shu-chi and have his reputation restored.

HUPEH DAILY CALLS FOR BETTERMENT OF MASSES' LIVELIHOOD

HK300721Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Nov 78 HK

[Excerpts of HUPEH DAILY 28 November commentator's article: "It Is Necessary To Arrange the Masses' Livelihood Well"]

[Excerpts] Under the earnest concern and vigorous support of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and in the heroic spirit that "man's will, not heaven's, decides," the people in our province have fought against heaven and earth and won victory in the struggle against the drought. The total grain yields of the whole province may exceed those of last year. However, due to the limitation of objective conditions, a portion of the areas has suffered from natural disaster and its yields have been reduced. The natural disaster situation in some places is still very serious. How well we arrange people's livelihoods in the affected areas is an important problem facing party committees at all levels. We must attach great importance to it and adopt vigorous measures to grasp it firmly, well and thoroughly. We must first sufficiently understand the natural disaster.

The greater part of the province found out all about the natural disaster early, quickly went into action and firmly grasped it. However, some areas have not paid necessary attention to the natural disaster. Some are satisfied with their victory in the struggle against the drought and fail to see the evil effects brought about by drought. Although some are aware of the natural disaster, they are only familiar with it through reports and graphs and do not deeply know the practical difficulties of the masses.

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Some have not dared talk about the natural disaster. These problems are very harmful for achieving great and rapid improvement next year, for realization of the four modernizations and for drawing the relations between the party and the masses closer. We must correct these problems.

We must extensively mobilize the masses to actively implement the principle of self-salvation through production. We must inform the masses of the natural disaster in a practical way and mobilize them to gather all useful information and to find out how to solve problems. All party organizations must do political work well, implement principles and measures and take the road of self-salvation through production. We must vigorously embark on collective sideline production and proper household sideline production. We must try every possible way to increase the income of commune members. Those who work more should be paid more. Distribution quotas must be fulfilled. We must arrange the rations for commune members well and consume grain in a planned and thrifty way.

The communes and brigades which have suffered from natural disaster must sow more vegetables without missing their studies to clearly understand the natural disaster. Principal leaders must personally act, conduct analysis and sum up and popularize experience. Attention must be paid to solving the problems of commune members in financial difficulty and to treating their sicknesses. All relief funds for the natural disaster must actually be spent in the affected areas. Industrial and communications departments must give priority to arranging for transporting relief materials. They must deliver them on time. Financial departments must make good arrangements for and good use of relief funds. Commercial departments must do well in guaranteeing supplies and in delivering them to rural areas. Civil affairs departments must send as many people to basic levels as possible to help the masses revise their plans. Other departments must do their best to contribute more to relief work.

KWANGSI PEOPLE PREPARE TO CELEBRATE REGION'S FOUNDING

OW300846Y Peking NCNA in English 0704 GMT 30 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Nanning, 30 Nov (HSINHUA)--People of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region are preparing for celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the region's founding on December 11. The Chuang nationality is China's largest minority nationality. Over 90 percent of the 12 million Chuang people live in Kwangsi. The autonomous region was actually founded on March 5, 1948. But to commemorate the 1929 "Paize uprising" and the establishment of the local worker-peasant democratic government under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, the founding anniversary date will be changed and celebrated on December 11 from this year on.

Builders are putting finishing touches on the "July 1" square, one of the region's new projects now being built. The celebration meeting will be held in the square, capable of holding 200,000 people. Among the region's new buildings are a memorial hall showing such events as Chairman Mao Tsetung's reception of people of the various nationalities of Kwangsi in the Nanning People's Park in 1958, and his winter swim in the Yung River. Also recently constructed are the Kwangsi museum and the Nanning railway station. The main thoroughfares, buildings and shop windows have been decorated for the occasion. Festival goods include brocades for the Chuang people, shoulder bags for the Yao people, scarves for the Miao people, laces for other nationalities and 4,000 locally produced light industrial products.

Old revolutionary sites in Tientung, Tunglan, Pama, Paise in the northwestern part of the autonomous region have been restored. They include the sites of the Yukiang Worker-Peasant Democratic Government, the Chinese Communist Party Seventh Red Army Front Committee, the Kwangsi Institute of the Peasant Movement, the Tsokiang Revolutionary Committee and the headquarters of the Seventh and Eighth Red Armies. Work has also been done at the Reed Flute Cave and the Seven Star Mountain Cave, scenic spots of the beautiful city of Kueilin, to add colour to the natural beauty there.

Programmes with rich local content have been rehearsed for the coming festival. During the festival an exhibition will be held, a long colour documentary film shown and albums, magazines, and commemorative stamps issued to show the achievements gained in the autonomous region in the past 20 years.

This year, the region's workers and peasants have been working hard to celebrate the 20th anniversary with outstanding production achievements. Total industrial output value for the first 9 months of this year was 15.4 percent higher than last year and was of better quality. A number of factories and mines have now fulfilled their annual plan ahead of schedule. Despite various natural adversities, the peasants reaped a good harvest. The 130,000 hectares of sugarcane in the region is growing well and output is estimated to hit a record high. Output of oil-bearing crops, jute and hemp, tobacco, tea and other industrial crops and livestock are all higher than last year's.

CHIAO LIN-I ATTENDS CANTON FINANCE, TRADE MEETING

HK010614Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 1 Dec 78 HK

[Summary] A Canton municipal conference on learning from Taching and Tachai in finance and trade was held from 27 to 30 November. Some 1,400 people attended the meeting, including representatives of progressive units, model workers progressive workers, leading cadres and specially invited persons. Chiao Lin-i, standing secretary of the Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee, first secretary of Canton Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, and Liang Hsiang, Tu Chen-hsiang, Chou Ting and Hsueh Yen, responsible comrades of the municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, attended the meeting.

Tu Chen-hsiang, secretary of the municipal CCP committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, delivered a report entitled "Grasp the Key Link of the Class Struggle, Bring About Great Order in Finance and Trade and Promote Rapid Development of the National Economy." The report summed up achievements and experiences in Canton finance and trade during 1977 and 1978 and put forward the tasks for next year.

The report stressed: "A vast revolution for fundamentally transforming the backward state of China's economy and technology is about to arise throughout the country. We must heighten our understanding of the importance of speeding up the four modernizations. We must heighten our understanding of the position and role of finance and trade work in the great cause of achieving the four modernizations, unify our thinking on the achievement of the four modernizations, shift our focus of attention to production, construction and the technological revolution, and act as promoters of rapid development of the national economy and good logistics departments for the new Long March, be concerned for the people's interests, and score outstanding of the PRC and the national congress of model workers'.

Liang Hsiang, second secretary of the municipal CCP committee, also spoke at the meeting. He said: "The current situation at home and abroad is extremely favorable for us to achieve the four modernizations. Next year all departments and trades must achieve still greater development. We must make sufficient ideological preparations for this. The finance and trade departments must rapidly catch up with the situation in ideology, organization and work and actively contribute to speeding up the four modernizations."

The participants studied and discussed the documents of the national meeting on learning from Taching and Tachai in finance and trade and expressed their resolve to work hard to promote the four modernizations. (Liao Ching-tien), a national model worker on the finance and trade front, said: "I used to take a rather simple view of things. My idea was that a model worker just labored well, working to wholeheartedly serve the people for several decades. Now I see that this is far from enough. Model workers must now play a model and leading role in zeal and science."

The participants also exposed a number of problems in finance and trade work, such as failure to act according to economic laws, overstaffed bureaucracy, duplication of organs and so on, and put forward views on improving matters. The meeting adopted a letter of proposal calling on cadres and workers in finance and trade to carry the great struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four through to the end, implement the general principle "develop the economy and guarantee supplies" and work to promote the four modernizations. They should also do well in launching the movements to learn from Taching and Tachai.

HAIKOW HOLDS CONFERENCE ON PUBLIC ORDER

HK301248Y Haikow Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 27 Nov 78 HK

[Summary] Haikow Municipality recently held a conference on public order which stressed that it is necessary to thoroughly conduct education at basic-level units in the legal system, strengthen public order and create a fine social atmosphere for realizing the general task for the new period.

"Due to the joint efforts of all party organizations and people in Haikow Municipality this year, the class enemy's sabotage activities have been attacked, various criminal activities have declined compared with last year's corresponding period and the social atmosphere has become more stable. However, since the remnant poison of Lin Piao and the gang of four has still not been eradicated, the concept of the socialist legal system among a few people has still not been firmly established. In this year's first 10 months, all kinds of cases including armed assault, fighting, theft and pickpockets occurred throughout the municipality. Illegal activities including speculation also occurred frequently. In particular, violation of law and offences by young people and juveniles were prominent. This kind of situation has seriously interfered with socialism's proper atmosphere.

"Doing a good job of public order is a prerequisite for realizing the four modernizations. To create a powerful atmosphere of dealing blows at criminal offenses, all organizations must pay serious attention to and strengthen their leadership over public order in ideology, organization and measure, seriously implement the spirit of the relevant documents of the State Council and the provincial CCP committee, get a firm grasp on the policy, correctly handle the two different kinds of contradictions, and accurately point the spearhead of attack at murderers, arsonists, rapists, thieves and hoodlums; those who beat, smash and loot; and bad elements who seriously sabotage the social atmosphere.

"To grasp public order well this winter and next spring, we must first strengthen education in socialist democracy and in the propaganda for the legal system. We must also make use of the various propaganda media and forms to generally and deeply publicize the various legal ordinances to let the masses understand what socialist democracy is, what the socialist legal system is, what is proper what violates law and what is an offence.

"Secondly, the various departments and units must firmly grasp education for students and young people and juveniles in the legal system. The schools must effectively promote the style of communist virtue and launch activities of learning from Lei Feng and doing good deeds. The factories must strengthen the work of transforming the ideology of backwards young people.

"Thirdly, we must implement the mass line, establish and put public order and defense organizations at all levels on a sound basis and do well in rectifying the ideology and organization of the public order and defense personnel to give play to their role.

"The various units must strengthen their duty patrols and do a good job of public order and defense work. Regarding the cadres and masses who resolutely struggle against criminals, we must commend and award them.

"Last of all, we must strengthen the attack on and handling of various criminal offenders and firmly grasp work on completing cases. We must also pay particular attention in handling various typical cases well to promote law and justice, uphold public order and defend the safety of the people's lives and property."

HAIKOW HOLDS RALLY ON ANTI-AIR DEFENSE WORK

HK300634Y Haikow Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 27 Nov 78 HK

[Summary] "The people's anti-air defense leadership group in Haikow area recently held a rally to convey the spirit of the Third National People's Anti-air Defense Conference. A total of 1,300 people including responsible comrades of the Hainan regional CCP and revolutionary committee, Hainan Military District and Haikow municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, the cadres of Hainan and Haikow organs and responsible comrades from the various basic-level units attended the rally. Tou Ying-chun, deputy secretary of the Hainan Regional CCP Committee, presided over the rally. (Chen Yen), Standing Committee member of the regional CCP committee, and (Feng Ko-chieh), deputy secretary of the Haikow Municipal CCP Committee, conveyed the spirit of the Third National People's Anti-air Defense Conference and put forward their opinions on how to implement the spirit of the National People's Anti-air Defense Conference."

After reviewing the achievements of the region in the people's anti-air defense work along with what the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the gang of four and done to it, Tou Ying-chun said: "The people's anti-air defense construction is an integral part of the war preparedness of all people and is a major issue concerning the state and the security of the people's lives and properties. All party committees must greatly enhance their understanding, overcome their relaxed thinking, rapidly strengthen their leadership over the people's anti-air defense work, truly include the construction of the people's anti-air defense in the party committee's daily agenda and correctly handle the relations between production and war preparedness, between the people's anti-air defense and urban defense and between the key points and the situation in general to unify planning while taking under consideration all parties concerned, to make rational arrangements, and to solve in a timely way those problems encountered in the construction of the people's anti-air defense.

"We must rectify and strengthen the working organs of the people's antiair defense and the full-time organs of the staff and workers, mobilize the masses to rely on themselves, unite in a concerted effort, diligently and thriftily conduct technical innovations and war preparedness, oppose extravagance, follow the principle of making plans for all the people, giving prominence to key points, integrating requirements for peace time and war time, give priority to quality and conduct our work with extreme care.

"The departments concerned must do a good job of inspecting the projects when they have been completed.

"Located in the outpost of national defense, Hainan's pressing fighting task is to speed up the construction of the people's antiair defense and prepare well against a future war of aggression. We must resolutely implement Chairman Mao's great strategic principle 'dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere and never seek hegemony,' take exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, strive to do a good job in the people's antiair defense construction while doing a good job of production and construction, improve the quality of construction and overfulfill the tasks of the people's antiair defense construction this year."

HAINAN DAILY DEPLORES POOR COAL, FOOD SUPPLIES

HK261156Y Haikow Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 25 Nov 78 HK

[HAINAN DAILY 25 November reporter's commentary: "We must Be Concerned About the Issue of the Masses' Firewood, Rice, Edible Oil and Salt"]

[Summary] The people in Haikow have to queue up early in the morning to buy coal and frequently spend half the day before they can buy the amount they want. Sometimes they return empty handed.

"Why does this happen? The main reason is that the output capacity of the coal-ball works is low and its supply falls short of demand. From this January to October, the average monthly output of coal balls from the only coal-ball works in the municipality was less than 500 tons; yet the number of coal consuming households throughout the municipality has reached 18,000. Calculating an average supply of 130 catties of coal per household per month, a monthly output of 1,100 tons of coal is needed to satisfy the demand of the whole municipality. The actual supply cannot even reach half this figure.

"The second reason is that planning in the supply network is irrational. Nominally there are supposed to be four coal-ball supply points in the urban areas within a radius of 10 km; However, for a long time coal purchases have only been possible from the sales department of the coal-ball works and the Tungfanghung supply point. Why do we not produce more coal balls and set up more supply points? This is a more complicated issue invoicing not only the labor activism of the staff and workers of the coal works, but also a series of concrete issues including investment, equipment, transport methods, housing and storage. In this context, we are saying that Haikow Municipality has still not wet up a coal and electricity company. Coal is managed by local product companies in the supply and marketing system. In this respect, investment and equipment are definitely restricted and there is very little remaining leeway.

"With regard to the question of increasing supply points, it is practically impossible to increase them without the coordination of the urban construction and public security departments. In the past, the coal-ball works set up a few supply points in the urban areas, but they had to be withdrawn by the relevant departments because they spoiled the urban features and obstructed traffic."

In agriculture, bean subsidiary foodstuffs including bean curds and bean sprouts can be purchased at a high price in the agricultural trade market, but these things are hardly even seen by customers in the urban state and cooperative shops. Even some ordinary spices such as soy sauce, bean sauce, and taro curds are often unavailable for purchase. What is the reason?

"In Haikow Municipality, there are two bean sauce factories and a bean curd processing shop. Their production capacity and technology is low. The shop can only process 3,000 catties of bean curds a day. However, in the past 3 years, the beans have been getting scarce. There were 910,000 catties in 1976, but in 1977 the figure had fallen to 430,000 catties. From this January to October, only 370,000 catties were obtained. There are many reasons for bean shortages including the influence of the interference and sabotage of the gang of four, natural disasters and the practical difficulties of communications and transport. However, have the relevant units including the finances and trade units exerted their greatest efforts to overcome these difficulties?

"Many facts show that quite a few difficulties indeed exist. However, if we take the initiative to tackle them, we can solve many even though we cannot solve all of them. The key still lies in the finance and trade units concerned doing their own job well.

"On the other hand, the leadership at the higher level should figure out more methods to solve the shortage of beans to help the basic-level units solve their difficulties.

The party Central Committee and the State Council stipulated long ago that agricultural production in urban and suburban areas and in the vicinity of factories and mines should be concentrated on producing vegetables and subsidiary foodstuffs. This principle still has not been implemented in Haikow Municipality. Is it possible for us to arrange more land in the suburban areas of the municipality to produce beans to reduce our reliance on other areas? Every year, the state supplies 20,000 to 30,000 catties of bean seed strains to Haikow's suburban areas.

Why can beans not be produced? Obviously, there are problems in production, land and labor and pricing. If the leadership does not grasp the work well, the basic-level units and the basic-level cadres cannot solve these problems.

"Our party's fine tradition and the inevitable responsibility of the leadership at all levels is to be concerned about the masses' firewood, rice, edible oil and salt and effectively solve some practical issues in the masses' daily life."

Following the smashing of the gang of four, the leadership cadres must pay still more attention to the well-being of the masses, figure out more methods, work hard and solve the problems of the masses well. In this way we can enable the cadres and staff and workers to concentrate their energy to advance in wide strides on the road of the new Long March.

BRIEFS

HUNAN PREFECTURE PEOPLE'S CONGRESS--The Fifth People's Congress of West Hunan Tuchia-Miao Autonomous Prefecture held its first plenum between 24 and 28 October in Chishou. A total of 902 delegates attended the congress. Delegates from minority nationalities accounted for 47.5 percent of the total number of the delegates. The delegates studied relevant documents, and vowed to speed up the building of the prefecture. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 20 Nov 78 HK]

KWEICHOW DAILY STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF WORK POINTS

HK291221Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 28 Nov 78 HK

[KWEICHOW DAILY 29 November commentator's article: "Commune Members Need Work Points"]

[Excerpts] The saying "commune members need work points" was prevalent among commune members in rural areas in the past. When the four pests ran wild, this saying was vigorously criticized and regarded as putting work points in command and as a material incentive. The gang of four was smashed a long time ago. The slanders against this saying and the unrighted wrong must be thoroughly eliminated. We must rehabilitate this saying and do justice to it.

When the gang of four criticized this saying, they put on a revolutionary appearance and condemned commune members for living on work points, putting work points in command and using them as material incentives. If we follow their argument, commune members can only think about revolution and not about work points, money, rice and so on. This is the pure nonsense of being fake left but real right.

Living on labor is the nature of laboring people and is distinct from the exploiting class's nature of reaping without sowing. Today the masses have taken the road of socialist collectivization. All means of production belong to the collectives. Only by taking part in collective productive labor and by obtaining work points can they receive material and cash and solve their food, clothing and housing problems. Thus we can see that work points are related to the personal interests and lives of commune members. Since work points are related to the personal interests of peasants, we cannot be like the gang of four and show no concern for the interests of the masses. We cannot stick labels like "putting work points in command" and "material incentives" on those who emphasize work points. We must seriously implement the principle of "from each according to his ability and to each according to his work" and do a good job of fixing production quotas and calculating work points on the basis of work done so that commune members can be paid more for more work and the activism of the masses can be fully mobilized to take part in collective production.

BRIEFS

KWEICHOW HYDROELECTRIC POWER STATIONS--The water resources in Kweichow are very rich. The installed capacity of the small hydroelectric power stations in Kweichow's countryside has now reached 206,400 kw. Some 65 percent of the communes, 45 percent of the brigades and 40 percent of the production teams now have electricity. There are now 887 hydroelectric power stations under construction which will have an installed capacity of 43,700 kw. The installed capacity of the small hydroelectric power stations in Shihping County that have been built in the 3 years since 1975 is now 1,292 kw. Now all the communes, 78 percent of the brigades, 72 percent of the production teams and 60 percent of the farming households in this county have electricity. The installed capacity of the small hydroelectric power stations in the communes and brigades has now reached 136,000 kw throughout the province, accounting for 66 percent of the installed capacity of all the small hydroelectric power stations throughout the province. [Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Nov 78 HK]

KWEIYANG CITES ADVANCED WORKERS--The Kweiyang Municipal Economic Committee recently held a rally to cite advanced units and workers on the municipality's industry and communications front who have done well in "quality month" activities. A total of 1,200 people attended. Tsung Hui-tzu, deputy secretary of the municipal CCP committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, attended and spoke at the rally. A total of 157 advanced units and workers were cited. [Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Nov 78 HK]

KWEICHOW CIRCULAR ON SERVICE--The Kweichow Provincial Revolutionary Committee recently issued a circular calling on the finance and trade departments throughout the province to launch a "month to promote service quality" this year. The circular urges the departments to do well in supporting production, arranging markets, implementing policies, improving service manner, running businesses, managing enterprises, improving professional standards, guaranteeing work safety, maintaining cleanliness and fulfilling tasks. [Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 16 Nov 78 HK]

SZEC HWAN PETROLEUM--The Szechwan petroleum front has overfulfilled this year's drilling task 2 months ahead of schedule. The province's well-drilling plans for the entire year were fulfilled 81 days ahead of schedule, 64 percent greater than last year's corresponding period. A number of petroleum and natural gas wells have been tapped this year and important discoveries have been made in several areas. [Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 19 Nov 78 HK]

SZEC HWAN RECEIVES SHANGTUNG INSPECTION GROUP--To exchange experiences gained in capital construction, Shangtung sent an inspection group led by (Ho Mu-sheng), vice chairman of the Shangtung Provincial Capital Construction Committee, to Szechwan on 12 October. The group has visited various localities in Szechwan and will return home soon. Wu Hsi-hai, vice chairman of the Szechwan Provincial Revolutionary Committee, met with the delegation and held talks with the delegates on capital construction. [Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 14 Nov 78 HK]

TRADITIONAL TIBETAN MEDICINE UPGRADED--Sining, 28 Nov--A number of books on Tibetan medicine and pharmacology are to be published in the Tibetan and Han languages. This was decided at a recent discussion attended by research workers in Tibetan medicine. Since 1977, the Tibet Autonomous Region, the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region and Tsinghai, Szechwan, Kansu and Yunnan Provinces where Tibetan people live in communities have been cooperating on studies of Tibetan medicine and pharmacology. A three-volume encyclopedia gives the Tibetan, Han and Latin names for 296 drugs, the places they are grown, a description of physical and chemical properties, taste and function, application and dosage. Every of the 395 known Tibetan prescriptions is described. Since the founding of new China, several medical teams were sent by the party and government to help investigate Tibetan medicine and pharmacology. In 1972 Premier Chou En-lai suggested that comprehensive records of the medicine of all the nationalities in China be compiled and he called for further study in Tibetan medicine and pharmacology. In the last few years Tibetan medical workers and researchers have made investigations in various localities inhabited by Tibetans. They have collected folk prescriptions, specimens of drugs from plants, animals and minerals. They have compiled and translated their finds into a dozen books that include "Initial Investigations Into Tibetan Medicine and Pharmacology", "Selections of Tested Tibetan Prescriptions", "An Outline of the Theory of Tibetan Medicine", "Tibetan Doctors' Clinical Notes" and "Illustrations of Drugs on the Tsinghai-Tibet Plateau." [Peking NCNA in English 0713 GMT 28 Nov 78 OW]

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PRC
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YUNNAN ELECTRICITY--By 17 November, the staff and workers of Yunnan's electricity system had fulfilled this year's electricity generating task 45 days ahead of schedule at lower costs. The Yunnan Electricity Bureau has also promoted 119 experienced technical cadres and veteran workers as engineers and restored the technician title to 2,000 technical cadres. The condition of the equipment in the whole system, this year, has improved by 90 percent over last year. In addition, the bureau has also built hydroelectric and thermal electric power stations with an installed capacity of 75,000 kw. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Nov 78 HK]

YUNNAN MILITIA MARTYR--Yunnan Provincial Revolutionary Committee and the Yunnan Military District recently issued a circular to confer the title of martyr on (Yang Hsiao-shih), a CYL member, militia squad leader, and a Hami nationality member of the (Panchihhua) shop of (Panchihhua) commune in Yuanyang County. He heroically sacrificed his life fighting criminals while protecting the people's properties. He also posthumously received the title "the good Lei Feng-type militiaman." On 27 October, the Yuanyang County CCP Committee and the party committee of the county people's armed forces department, solemnly held a rally to confer the title on him. On behalf of the Yunnan Provincial Revolutionary Committee and the Yunnan Military District, deputy commander (Chou Chia-pi) of the Yunnan Military District read the circular at the rally. [Kunmin Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 18 Nov 78 HK]

YUNNAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION--Rural cadres and masses in Yunnan Province are summing up their 1978 bumper-yield experience and taking concrete measures to expand sown acreage of summer crops. The province built 5 million mou of model farmland in 1978, an increase of 1.2 million mou over 1977. Chaotung Prefecture applied intercropping of wheat and corn to 300,000 mou of farmland, or 50 percent of the sown acreage of wheat, in order to strive for a bumper yield of summer and winter crops. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0105 GMT 21 Nov 78 OW]

LAO DELEGATION IN KUNMING--A Lao local trade delegation comprising 14 people has been invited to Yunnan to negotiate a trade contract between the PRC and the People's Democratic Republic of Laos for this year. It arrived in Kunming on 28 November by plane. (Tsui Chi-chuan), leader of the Yunnan provincial local trade delegation and director of the provincial financial and trade office; (Ho Ping-lin), deputy leader of the provincial local trade delegation and director of the provincial foreign trade bureau; (Pan Ching-ssu), deputy director of the provincial office of foreign affairs, went to the airport to welcome the Lao delegation. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Nov 78 HK]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTH REGION

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INNER MONGOLIA DAILY PRAISES TIENANMEN INCIDENT

SK301247Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Nov 78 SK

[Report on INNER MONGOLIA DAILY commentator's article "The 5 April Spirit Is Ever Lasting"--date not given]

[Excerpt] The article says: The Tienanmen incident of 5 April 1976 was a great historical fight between a bright and a dark China and between two kinds of futures. The people deeply mourned Premier Chou and the gang of four wantonly attacked Premier Chou and slandered Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping, who was then in charge of the work of central organs. If Chou is opposed, the people will certainly rise in rebellion. If Teng is criticized, the people will not remain silent.

Through the complicated, sharp and fierce struggle, the people clearly saw that defying death to defend the glorious banner--Premier Chou--was precisely defending the Red state founded by numerous martyrs, defending the brilliant future of socialism, and defending Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. In this way, the irreconcilable and antagonistic contradiction between the people of China and the gang of four broke out in the place where first red flag of the motherland was raised.

The 5 April movement was a court in which the common enemies of the people were screened and sentenced. It was a bronze and iron wall for opposing and preventing revisionism, a rich exhibition of poems written by the masses, a spring thunder for emancipating minds, and a torch of the youth movement. It profoundly demonstrated that the historic current of the people's revolutionary movement could not be hampered by any reactionary force.

The people are the masters of history. The 5 April spirit of the people creating history is everlasting. The 5 April spirit of fighting for truth inspires and encourages the revolutionary enthusiasm of the hundreds of millions of people. It manifested the people's desire, will, love, hatred and power to the fullest extent.

The article points out: The 5 April movement was the spring thunder of a great ideological emancipation movement. The gang of four tried in vain to tie a rope to the wheel of the history of the Chinese people advancing toward communism. Though the gang controlled all public media and conducted various acts of deception and propaganda, their fancy dream disappeared like a soap bubble in the end. The 5 April spirit marks the consciousness and maturity of the people. The people can clearly recognize revisionism in its ultra-leftist form. They can also discern a counterrevolutionary conspiracy covered by fine words.

NATIONAL CPPCC VISITING GROUP INSPECTS TIENTSIN

SK301001Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 28 Nov 78 SK

[Text] The national CPPCC visiting group led by Tsai Hsiao, Standing Committee member and deputy secretary general of the National CPPCC Committee, and (Yeh Chen), deputy secretary general and member of the National CPPCC Committee, concluded its visit to and inspection of Tientsin on 28 November and returned to Peking.

During its visit and inspection of work in Tientsin Municipality, the national CPPCC visiting group listened to a report delivered by Comrade Huang Chih-kang, second secretary of the Tientsin municipal party committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, on how the municipal party committee had conscientiously carried out the

important directive of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on grasping the key link in running Tientsin well, and how it has vigorously led the cadres and people throughout the municipality to deeply carry out the exposure-criticism-investigation movement and other work.

The visiting group toured the museum of Comrade Chou En-lai's youthful revolutionary activities in Tientsin, the Hsinkang pier, Takang oilfield, [words indistinct], Chi County cemetery for martyrs and [words indistinct]. Despite their old age and hardship, comrades of the visiting group went to grassroots units and [words indistinct] in full vigor to show their concern for [words indistinct]. Wherever they went, they were warmly welcomed by the cadres and people.

On the morning of 25 November, the Tientsin municipal party and revolutionary committees held a forum to seek opinions of members of the national CPPCC Committee. Huang Chih-kang, second secretary of the Tientsin municipal party committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, and responsible comrades of the departments concerned under the municipal party committee attended the forum and listened to [words indistinct]. At the forum, members of the National CPPCC Committee, in high spirits, animatedly talked about their impressions and feelings on their visit and brought forward valuable opinions and suggestions for the development of Tientsin's petrochemical industry, oceanographic chemical industry and the expansion of the museum of Comrade Chou En-lai's youthful revolutionary activities in Tientsin.

On behalf of the municipal party and revolutionary committees, Comrade Kuang Chih-kang extended heartfelt gratitude to members of the National CPPCC Committee for their opinions and suggestions. He said: These valuable opinions and suggestions will effectively promote Tientsin's revolution and construction. We are determined to conscientiously study them and more successfully carry out the work of the municipality.

KWANGMING DAILY HAILS OPENING OF TIENTSIN UNIVERSITY BRANCHES

OW300046Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0800 GMT 29 Nov 78 OW

[Report on KWANGMING DAILY commentary: "A New Road for Accelerating the Development of Higher Education"--no date given]

[Text] The commentary says: The successful opening of the eight university branches in Tientsin Municipality was a happy event on the educational front. It paved a new road for accelerating the development of our country's higher education.

We are quickening the pace of the four modernizations. This calls for synchronizing our efforts in achieving modernization with the development of our educational cause which aims at training more capable people. To develop our higher education at a faster rate, we must give full play to two sources of initiative--the state and the localities. When the initiative of the state and the localities are brought into full play, our educational cause will develop on a larger scale and at a faster rate.

The commentary points out: Tientsin Municipality's experience is that the locality's initiative in running schools has been brought into fuller play. Such problems as funds, school buildings, teaching facilities, the leading groups of the universities' branches, and the contingent of teachers and other faculty members were all solved under the leadership of the Tientsin Municipal CCP Committee and with the support of all trades and professions.

The commentary continues: Universities in Tientsin Municipality have quickly established branches and quickened the pace of developing higher education so that an improved quality of education at key universities is guaranteed. This experience deserves our attention. Modern teaching methods have been adopted by these universities' branches. The students are commuters whose transportation and lunch problems were seen as social problems and solved by departments concerned. This was a domestic innovation.

TIENTSIN ENTERPRISES PAY OFF THEIR OWN FOREIGN LOANS

SK300951Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 28 Nov 78 SK

[Excerpts] A number of enterprises in Tientsin Municipality which imported advanced equipment with foreign exchange loans a few years ago have repaid the principal plus interest with the foreign exchange they earned. As has been shown in practice, this method is remarkably beneficial to raising the standard of industrial production and science and technology, expanding exports and accelerating the realization of the four modernizations.

Since 1973, the Tientsin Municipal Foreign Trade Bureau and the Tientsin branch of the Chinese Bank have extended, on a trial basis, short-term foreign exchange loans to help 74 enterprises conclude 84 transactions for importing from abroad equipment and raw materials which are in short supply in our country. Making use of these raw materials and equipment, these enterprises have expanded the production of goods for export. Foreign trade departments arrange for exporting these goods and pay back the principal plus interest with foreign exchange income. In this way, not only are state revenue and foreign exchange increased, but the standard of production and of science and technology is also improved.

With approval by higher authorities, it was decided recently that under the overall planning of the leading departments concerned of Tientsin Municipality, foreign exchange loans would be extended in a number of transactions. When these transactions are concluded, Tientsin's industrial, scientific and technical and foreign trade development will be greatly promoted.

TIENTSIN DAILY Praises Foreign Technology

SK300957Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 28 Nov 78 SK

[Report on TIENTSIN DAILY 29 November brief commentary: "Do a Good Job in Introducing Foreign Advanced Technology and Equipment in a Down-to-Earth Manner"]

[Excerpt] The brief commentary states: A number of enterprises in Tientsin Municipality which imported advanced equipment with foreign investment solicited by banks a few years ago have not only raised their production and technical level, but also paid back the principal and interest with the foreign exchange they earned. This vividly shows that making good use of foreign exchange loans to introduce advanced technology and import advanced equipment plays a positive role in accelerating the realization of the four modernizations and building Tientsin into a base area for modern industry, science and technology and foreign trade and export as soon as possible.

The brief commentary says: Science and technology is a common asset created by man in his protracted struggle for production and scientific experiment. It has no class nature and no state or national boundaries. We should introduce advanced foreign technology and equipment in a selective way, on the basis of our own needs and on the principle of equality and mutual benefit, if we are to catch up with or overtake advanced world standards. We should take the world's newest technology of the 1970's as our starting point.

We support the introduction of advanced technology and equipment not to buy modernization. Our intention is to copy them, make innovations and continue to make progress, so as to catch up with or overtake the world advanced scientific and technical level.

On the basis of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands, we should conscientiously learn from and make use of foreign advanced experiences, adopt all good things from foreign countries and use them, and combine our own creations with what we learn from foreign countries, so that we will be more capable of contributing to the acceleration of the four modernizations.

BRIEFS

HOPEI OILFIELD DRILLING--Tientsin, 17 Nov--No 3227 drilling team of Takang oilfield in Hopei Province hit 30,000 meters of drilling footage as of 8 November. Since early this year, the team has delivered 9 wells to the state, and the average depth of each well reaches 3,001 meters. The team's drilling footage in 1977 was only 13,00 meters. This year's achievements are attributed to new equipment and new techniques. It used to take the team more than 3 months to sink a deep well of 3,000 meters, but now only less than a month to do it. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1447 GMT 17 Nov 78 OW]

HOPEI CIVIL AFFAIRS CONFERENCE--A provincial conference on civil affairs was recently held in Hopei. Responsible comrades of all civil affairs bureaus at provincial, municipal and county levels, party secretaries of some counties and communes and departments concerned at provincial level attended the conference. The conference relayed the guidelines of the National Conference on Civil Affairs and exposed and criticized the crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four in undermining the work on civil affairs. Wang Chin-shan, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, spoke at the conference, calling on all civil affairs departments to expose and criticize in depth the crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four, strengthen the party's leadership and maintain close contacts with the masses in order to solve their problems. [Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Nov 78 OW]

HOPEI TRADE UNION CONGRESS--Inspired by the spirit of the Ninth National Trade Union Congress, workers throughout Hopei Province are stepping up their work by racing against time to welcome the convocation of the fifth Hopei provincial trade union congress. The 100,000 miners of the Kailuan coal mine have pledged to produce more and better coal and make still greater contributions. Workers in Shihchiachuang and Tangshan municipalities are now working energetically. [Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Nov 78 OW]

HOPEI COAL INDUSTRY--The Fengfeng Mining Bureau, Hopei Province, fulfilled its 1978 coal production plan 48 days ahead of schedule. Its gross crude coal output went up 15.47 percent from the corresponding period of 1977. In 1977, the Fengfeng Mining Bureau produced nearly 10 million tons of crude coal. [Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Nov 78 OW]

HOPEI COUNTY REHABILITATES CADRES--After careful reinvestigation the Chuchou County CCP Committee in Hopei Province rehabilitated and exonerated 3,246 cadres and people, including a former county magistrate, who had been accused by Lin Piao and the gang of four during the Great Cultural Revolution of committing wrongful acts or making wrong statements. After fulfilling this year's 350,000 mou wheat sowing plan, the county is now turning its attention to farmland capital construction. [Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Nov 78 OW]

HOPEI COUNTY REVERSES VERDICTS--Chinghsing County in Hopei Province has reversed wrong verdicts on a number of framed-up cases by relying on the masses. In implementing the party's policy on cadres, the county CCP committee reinvestigated all verdicts and cases by seeking truth from facts. During the Great Cultural Revolution, some 356 cadres in the county were punished by the gang of four. After careful reinvestigation, the county party committee rehabilitated 335 of them by reversing the verdicts passed on them. [Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Nov 78 OW]

PEKING COLLEGES--Peking, 29 Nov--Thirty-five nonresidential branches will be set up by 24 noted institutions of higher education in Peking to enlarge this year's student enrollment by 16,000. All applicants who achieved at least 300 marks in the 1978 entrance examinations and passed the political screening and physical check-up but who were left out in the first pick will now be enrolled to study in these branches. The Peking municipal party committee recently called a meeting to discuss preparations needed to speed up the work. The institutions of higher learning which are opening branches include Peking University, Tsinghua University, the China People's University and the Peking Institute of Foreign Languages. The new nonresidential colleges will offer over 20 specialities, including engineering, agriculture, medicine, natural sciences, teachers' training and foreign languages. Courses in electronics technology, automation, agronomy, mathematics, physics, chemistry, English, Japanese and French will be taught. Students will be assigned to the branch college nearest their home and will enjoy the same privileges and study for the same length of time as residential students. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0736 GMT 29 Nov 78 OW]

PEKING SCHOOLCHILDREN'S FASHIONS--Peking, 28 Nov--Over 120 new designs in clothing for Peking students will go into production shortly. They have been submitted for the clothing market by the Peking Clothing Design Institute. Included are summer and winter wear for college, middle and primary school students. They range from heavier padded overalls, spring and autumn wear, shirts, trousers, sports and holiday attire to gay dresses and skirts for girls. Samples will be exhibited at a national clothing exhibition sometime next month. The new fashions were sparked off by the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Light Industry who asked clothing companies in the localities to provide attractive, neat and comfortable clothing for young people to enhance their youthfulness. The Peking designs were selected out of a total of 233 models created by designers at four major clothing factories in Peking in a drive sponsored by the institute. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0708 GMT 28 Nov 78 OW]

PEKING KNITWEAR COMPANY--Peking, 10 Nov--The Peking Municipal Knitwear Company has been commended by the Peking Municipal CCP Committee for returning 192 housing units and 5,400 square meters of land to their owner--the Peking Economics College. The company took over the property from the college in 1970 and since then, had used it as dormitories for workers. However, this takeover caused housing shortages in the college and prevented it from enrolling additional students. On 10 November, Li Li-kung, secretary of the Peking Municipal CCP Committee, held a ceremony to formally return the property to the college. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1625 GMT 10 Nov 78 OW]

I. 1 Dec 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHEAST REGION

L 1

LI TE-SHENG ATTENDS SHENYANG MEETING HONORING MARTYR

OW300200Y Peking NCHA Domestic Service in Chinese 0239 GMT 29 Nov 78 OW

[Excerpts] Harbin, 29 Nov--The Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee has issued an order conferring the title of honor of "fine Lei Feng-type instructor" on Political Instructor Cheng Chih-kuo [4453 1807 0948] who sacrificed his life to protect other class brothers.

Recently, the leading organ of the Shenyang PLA Units held a meeting in Harbin to confer the honor. Present at the meeting were Li Te-sheng, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and commander of the Shenyang PLA Units; Hsiao Chuan-fu, Tsou Yen [6760 5888], Fu Kuei-shing, Lo Shun-chu and Wang Hui-chiu, responsible persons of the Shenyang PLA Units; Li Li-an and Chen Lei, secretaries of the Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee; and other local party and government responsible persons. Also invited to attend the meeting were Comrade Cheng Chih-kuo's relatives and representatives from his home town. More than 2,100 people attended the meeting, including representatives of model heroes from all units under the Shenyang PLA Units and representatives of commanders and fighters of local PLA units.

Hsiao Chuan-fu, deputy commander of the Shenyang PLA Units, read the order of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee at the meeting. The order says: Since his enlistment in 1968, Comrade Cheng Chih-kuo, political instructor of a rotation training team of a certain regiment under the Heilungkiang Provincial Military District, had emulated Lei Feng, studied the works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao painstakingly and conscientiously applied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to transform his world outlook and guide his actions. On 13 January 1978, when the rotation training team was practicing handgrenade throwing, a fighter accidentally dropped a live handgrenade after the pin was pulled. The handgrenade dropped only 80 centimeters in back of the fighter and seriously threatened the safety of seven other cadres and fighters. At that moment, Comrade Cheng Chih-kuo fearlessly dashed forward, pushed that fighter to the ground and covered the exploding handgrenade with his body to protect the class brothers, thus valiantly sacrificing his own life. The order called on commanders and fighters to emulate Comrade Cheng Chih-kuo, carry forward the fine traditions in political work under the new historical conditions and make new contributions in raising the combat strength of our army.

Comrade Li Te-sheng spoke at the meeting. He said: Comrade Cheng Chih-kuo was an advanced model in learning from Lei Feng nurtured by Mao Tsetung Thought. He emerged in the course of grasping the key link and running the army well. He was a grassroots level political cadre who was both Red and expert and efficient in both military and political work. In learning from Comrade Cheng Chih-kuo, we should, like him, persist in integrating theory with practice, seek truth from facts, settle firmly in the PLA company, love fellow fighters and assiduously study modern military science and knowledge and culture so as to raise military training and other work to a new level in order to revolutionize and modernize our army at a faster pace.

Tsou Yen, deputy political commissar of the Shenyang PLA Units read the "decision on launching activities to learn from Comrade Cheng Chih-kuo, the fine Lei Feng-type instructor" issued by the party committee of the Shenyang PLA Unit.

At the meeting Comrade Li Te-sheng presented citations, the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and other momentos to Comrade Cheng Chih-kuo's mother, Tang Shu-chen, and the unit to which Comrade Cheng Chih-kuo was assigned.

BRIEFS

HEILUNGKIANG WORKER-PEASANT EDUCATION--The Heilungkiang Provincial Worker-Peasant Education Commission recently held its first meeting. Wang I-lun, secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the commission, delivered an important speech on vigorously developing worker-peasant education in Heilungkiang. (Li Chi-ming), deputy director of the provincial education bureau and member of the commission, briefed the meeting on the preparatory work for the holding of a province-wide conference on worker-peasant education. [Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Nov 78 OW]

HEILUNGKIANG SOYBEAN PRODUCTION--State farms in Heilungkiang Province this year reaped a bumper soybean harvest. They grew soybeans on 8 million mou and are expected to produce 1.6 billion catties of soybean, making an increase of 700 million catties compared with last year. [Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 24 Nov 78 OW]

HEILUNGKIANG FIRE PREVENTION--Fire prevention work has been carried out satisfactorily in Heilungkiang Province since the beginning of this year. According to statistics for the period from January to September, there were 9.8 percent fewer fire accidents than in the same period of last year. Financial losses caused by fire in this period were 87.6 percent lower than those in the corresponding period of last year. Comrade Chang Shih-chun, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, attended and spoke at a recent meeting held jointly by the provincial forestry bureau and the provincial public security bureau. He called on the cadres and masses in various localities to expose and criticize the crimes of Lin Biao and the gang of four in sabotaging fire prevention work, to do a good job in fire prevention and to make contributions to protecting people and their properties and to promoting the four modernizations. [Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 21 Nov 78 OW]

HEILUNGKIANG ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING SOCIETY--The Heilungkiang Provincial Electrical Engineering Society has been officially established in Heilungkiang Province. More than 50 people from the provincial machine-building bureau and other departments, units and schools concerned attended the opening ceremony. A responsible person of the provincial scientific and technological commission attended and spoke at the ceremony. [Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 Nov 78 OW]

HEILUNGKIANG MANDARIN TEACHING--While circulating the education ministry's circular on promoting the teaching of Mandarin and the program for the phonetic spelling of the Chinese language, the education bureau of Heilungkiang Province has urged all educational departments throughout the province to convey the guidelines of the circular to all schools and help them to earnestly study Mandarin and the alphabetization program. To provide ideological and organizational guidance over the promotion of Mandarin and the alphabetization of the Chinese language, the provincial education bureau called on each prefecture, league, city, county, banner and other departments concerned to assign special personnel to this important task. The provincial education bureau pointed out that in order to promote Mandarin throughout Heilungkiang within 3 to 5 years, special training for teachers of all language schools, primary schools and kindergartens must be completed by 1980. [Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Nov 78 OW]

I. 1 Dec 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHWEST REGION

M 1

SINKIANG CCP COMMITTEE COMPILES BOOK ON DEMOCRACY

OW300537Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 29 Nov 78 OW

[Excerpts] To help cadres and masses study the question of democracy and the legal system, the propaganda department of the Sinkiang Regional CCP Committee has recently compiled a brochure, "Democracy and the Legal System," soon to be published by the Sinkiang People's Publishing House and sold at HSINHUA bookstores throughout Sinkiang. Uigur, Kazakh and Mongol translated editions are in the works. They will be published shortly.

The brochure contains 11 important articles already published in the press, including "Further Strengthen the State Legal System, Safeguard the Cause of Socialist Construction" by Tung Pi-wu, excerpts of his speech at a conference of procurators-general from military procurates and chief judges of military tribunals, PEOPLE'S DAILY contributing commentators' articles "Democracy and the Legal System" and "Stick to the Principles of Socialist Democracy," PEOPLE'S DAILY editorials "Conscientiously Carry Out Democratic Centralism," "Study, Publicize and Observe the New Constitution," and "Study the New Constitution and Strengthen the Socialist Legal System," LIBERATION ARMY DAILY contributing Commentator's article "Refute the Gang of Four's Distorted Propaganda on the Question of the Legal System," Chao Tsang-pi's speech at a forum on the building of the legal system, a PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator's article "Resolutely Struggle Against Acts of Violating Law and Discipline," and an article by Lin Chun and Li Yin-ho, "It Is Necessary To Bring Democracy Into Full Play and Consolidate the Legal System."

The regional party committee's propaganda department has also written a preface to the brochure. The full text reads as follows:

Democracy and the legal system is a major question in classical works of Marxism. Bringing into full play innerparty democracy and democracy among the people and strengthening the socialist legal system is an important guarantee for further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, enforcing the new constitution, accomplishing the general task for the new period and accelerating modernizations in building socialist power. In his brilliant work--a speech at the enlarged work conference of the CCP Central Committee--the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao succinctly explained democratic centralism by summing up both positive and negative experiences accumulated by our party and the international communist movement and regarded the question on giving full scope to innerparty democracy and democracy among the people as one having a vital bearing on the future destiny of our party and state.

Wise leader Chairman Hua pointed out in his government work report delivered at the fifth NPC: "Only when we give full play to democracy among the people can we deal effective blows to the enemy and truly protect the people. Only when we give full scope to democracy can we correctly practice centralism, work out policies and methods consistent with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and promptly spot and correct shortcomings and mistakes in our work. Only thus can we closely unite the people and fully mobilize everyone's revolutionary initiative." If we only build socialism but do not give full scope to democracy, we cannot maintain and develop the victories we have already won, nor could we consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. Socialist democracy needs protection by its socialist legal system.

Our country is a socialist state led by the working class and based on a worker-peasant alliance. It has adopted the dictatorship of the proletariat. Its economic foundation is ownership by the whole people and collective ownership. The CCP is the core of leadership of all the Chinese people. Through its vanguard--the CCP--the working class realizes its leadership over the state, and the state carries out unified leadership and all-round administration over socialist politics, economics, culture, lifestyle and other areas. Under such conditions, it is more important than ever before for our leading organizations and leading cadres at all levels to foster democracy and maintain the legal system. All violations of democracy and the legal system will result in extremely serious consequences.

At present, Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee he heads are leading us on a new Long March--the realization of the four modernizations. This is a great revolution. It will give rise to a series of impressive changes in our relations of production and in our superstructure. To realize such an arduous task during this historical period, giving play to democracy more extensively and fully, building a better legal system and observing this system more strictly are more important than ever before. The reason is simple: If we cannot correctly and extensively give play to democracy, we cannot fully arouse and exert the people's enthusiasm and creativeness, and if we do not have a sound legal system for the people, we cannot call on them to work in an organized, orderly and disciplined manner, striving to realize the general task for the new period with unified understanding and under a unified plan.

We must point out that in our daily lives, violations of democracy and the legal system are still frequent. Many of our comrades still do not fully understand the importance of perfecting democratic and legal systems. Therefore, an urgent task before us now is to carry out an extensive and penetrating education on democracy and the legal system among the broad masses of cadres and people and to perfect our socialist democratic and legal systems organizationally, so we can create a positive atmosphere in which the cadres take the initiative in obeying laws, the masses observe laws voluntarily, and the leading organizations and the judicial departments do their work by strictly following the law.

Within the party, all party members, regardless of their positions, must obey the party constitution. All party members, particularly the leading cadres, must uphold the three basic principles: "Practice Marxism, not revisionism; unite, don't split; be open and aboveboard, don't intrigue and conspire." We must resolutely go against the undesirable work style of undermining democratic centralism ignoring party organizations, disobeying regulations, indulging in petty and mean actions, engaging in intrigues, forming gangs and factions and promoting bourgeois factionalism. Observing the party constitution strictly and upholding the basic principles of "three do's and don'ts" are the political and organizational guarantees for maintaining and strengthening party unity.

At present, our cadres are engaged in penetratingly studying and discussing the question of practice as the only criterion for examining truth. When this question has been fully discussed, we should proceed to discuss the question of democracy and the legal system. This is the central theme to be studied by our cadres. It is hoped that party organizations at all levels will conscientiously organize and lead this study.

URUMCHI RALLY EXPOSES FOLLOWERS OF LIN PIAO, GANG OF FOUR

OW302322Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional in Mandarin 1300 GMT 30 Nov 78 OW

[Summary] On 27 November the Urumchi Municipal CCP Committee held a rally to expose and criticize the crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four and bring about a new upsurge in the "one criticism and two blows" struggle.

"The rally was presided over by (Chen Chung), deputy secretary of the municipal CCP Committee. (Jan Ko-pai), secretary of the municipal CCP Committee, spoke at the rally.

"At the beginning of the rally, (Lu Kuang-hsun), deputy secretary of the municipal CCP Committee, announced the following decision of the Urumchi Municipal CCP Committee: Based on the strong demands of the broad masses and in accordance with the party's policies and the country's laws, (Liu Hung-ko), a sinister henchman of the gang of four, active counterrevolutionary and archcriminal in beating, smashing and looting, is expelled from the party, dismissed from public office and arrested by public security authorities for punishment according to law. (Chi Kuo-hsing), backbone element of the gang of four's factional setup and active counterrevolutionary, is expelled from the party, dismissed from public office and arrested by public security authorities for punishment according to law. (Chang Feng-chih), backbone element of the gang of four's factional setup, active counterrevolutionary and archcriminal in beating, smashing and looting, is expelled from the party, dismissed from public office and arrested by public security authorities for punishment according to law. (Liu Chung-yu), guilty of extortion, embezzlement and theft, is dismissed from public office and arrested by public security authorities for punishment according to law. (Chung Sheng-ta), guilty of extortion, embezzlement and theft, is expelled from the party, dismissed from public office and arrested by public security authorities for punishment according to law.

"Comrade (Lu Kuang-hsun) also announced another decision of the municipal CCP Committee: (Lu Chung-i), deputy chief of the Urumchi Municipal (Epidemic Prevention) Bureau, is dismissed from all positions inside and outside the party and placed in isolation for investigation. (Hu Jui-lin), a commercial worker of (?a vegetable market), who is guilty of serious embezzlement and theft but has voluntarily confessed his crime and returned all the stolen money, is treated with leniency, exempted from criminal charges and not labelled as an embezzler."

(Kang Kung-i) and (A-lo-chih-fu), of the Urumchi Municipal 7 May cadre school; (Hou Chih-chin), of the propaganda department of the municipal CCP Committee; (A-chi), of the (Cha-i-pa-ho) District; (Ma Jui-chen), of the (Cha-i-pa-ho) District CCP Committee; and (Wu-erh-i Tu-erh-i), of the (Pa-lo-wan) coal mine; spoke at the rally. They cited a host of facts to expose and criticize the crimes of the five criminals.

"Comrades (Kang Kung-i) and (A-lo-chieh-fu) angrily exposed and criticized (Liu Hung-ko) and (Chang Feng-chih) for their grave crimes in madly slandering and attacking the great leader Chairman Mao, the esteemed and beloved Premier Chou, the wise leader Chairman Hua, the esteemed and beloved Vice Chairman Yeh and Vice Chairman Teng and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation."

They pointed out: "These two fellows are total active counterrevolutionaries, and in dealing with them we must exercise the dictatorship of the proletariat. For many years they acted as the gang of four's sinister henchmen and backbone elements of the gang's factional setup. Closely collaborating with two other sinister henchmen of the gang of four in Sinkiang, Yang Li-yeh and Wu Chu-lun [former vice chairmen of the Sinkiang Regional Revolutionary Committee] and actively coordinating with the gang of four's counterrevolutionary conspiratorial activities, they attempted to throw the entire municipality and all of Sinkiang into chaos and seize power in the confusion."

(Hou Chih-chin) and (A-chi) said: When Lin Piao and the gang of four were running amuck, (Chi Kuo-hsing) spread rumors and reactionary statements. "He viciously attacked the great leader Chairman Mao, the esteemed and beloved Premier Chou, the wise leader Chairman Hua, the esteemed and beloved Vice Chairman Yeh and Vice Chairman Teng and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. Especially after the downfall of the gang of four, he went from bad to worse and viciously attacked the great (?strategic decision) to smash the gang of four, pointing the spearhead of attack at the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and vainly hoping that the gang of four could rise again and stage a comeback." (Chi Kuo-hsing) was deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the Urumchi Municipal CCP Committee, but he was loyal to the gang of four and not the party. He ganged up with Yang Li-yeh, Wu Chu-lun and (Liu Hung-ko) and carried out conspiratorial activities.

(Jen Ko-pai), secretary of the municipal CCP committee, spoke at the rally. He pointed out that the "one criticism and two blows" movement is an important part of the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four and also a decisive measure to usher in next year's great development. "If we fail to make the 'one criticism and two blows' struggle a success and fail to destroy the social basis of Lin Piao and the gang of four, it will be impossible to maintain the situation of stability and unity, our major efforts cannot be concentrated on socialist construction, and increasing industrial and agricultural production, doing our work well in all fields and accelerating the pace of the four modernizations are just empty talk." He called on party committees at all levels to strengthen leadership over the "one criticism and two blows" movement.

SINKIANG BUILDS HYDROELECTRIC POWER STATIONS

OW301341Y Peking NCNA in English 1228 GMT 30 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Urumchi, 30 Nov (HSINHUA)--Work on 270 small and medium-sized hydro-electric power stations began this year in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region and 75 had been completed by the end of October. This was the largest number of such stations built in Sinkiang in a single year since liberation.

Sinkiang's 500 small and medium-sized hydro-electric power stations now in operation provide 42 percent of the region's power. All 80 counties and cities as well as many people's communes and production brigades have their own small power stations. Before liberation, the region did not have a single hydro-electric power station.

With 400 rivers, Sinkiang has abundant resources for developing hydro-electric power. The government has financially assisted people's communes and production brigades to build and run small power stations. In the last three years, state investment has increased 30 per cent annually.

The Tiehmenkuan hydro-electric power station on the Kum River, Sinkiang's largest, was built and put into operation in 1966. Now several hundred kilometres of transmission lines are bringing power to towns, villages and construction sites.

To supplement the power station serving Shihhotzu City, a medium-sized power station is under construction on the Manass River north of the Tianshan mountains with the first stage already operational. Small hydro-electric power stations have been built by Wensu and Wushih counties on the Tarim River, the longest landlocked waterway in China.

On the Ili River, 100 small hydro-electric power stations have been built, 50 of which were completed in the last three years. With the increase in power supply, the nine counties and cities and many people's communes in this area have built plants to manufacture and repair farm implements and process farm produce.

BRIEFS

BOOKS ON UIGHUR MEDICINE--Urumchi, 22 Nov--A Uighur language edition entitled "Uighur Medical Knowledge" came off the press recently in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region. The seven-volume work was compiled and published by the Sinkiang People's Medical Publishing House in Uighur language. It deals with theory and development of traditional Uighur medicine, including diagnosing and drugs. All counties, people's communes and production brigades where the Uighur people live in communities have their own medical units. Doctors and medical workers of the Uighur nationality treat their patients using traditional methods. Hospitals have been set up in Urumchi, Kashgar and Khotan which specialize in traditional Uighur medical treatment. Some veteran doctors have written books on Uighur medicine. [Peking NCNA in English 0830 GMT 22 Nov 78 OW]

SINKIANG NATIONAL FESTIVAL--The traditional festival of the Uighur, Kazakh, Hui, Khalkhas, Tadzhik, Uzbek, Tartar and other minority nationalities falls on 12 November. The Sinkiang Regional Revolutionary Committee held a grand get-together evening party on 11 November to celebrate the festival. The party was presided over by Tieh-m-erh Ta-wa-mai-ti, secretary of the regional party committee and vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee. Chou Jen-shan, secretary of the regional party committee, and Tan Yu-lin, deputy political commissar of the PLA Sinkiang units, spoke amid warm applause. More than 700 cadres and representatives attended the party. [Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 12 Nov 78 OW]

TSINGHAI LITERARY, ART FESTIVAL--The Tsinghai Provincial Literary and Art Festival opened at the provincial people's auditorium on 20 November. Attending the festival's opening ceremony were Yang Yen and Liang Pu-ting, secretaries of the provincial party committee; Ma Wan-li, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; Kuo Jo-chen, vice chairman of the provincial committee of CPPCC; (Cang Chien-hua), secretary of the Sining municipal party committee; (Chang Yen), deputy secretary of the Sining municipal party committee; and responsible comrades of the propaganda and culture departments. Seventeen groups consisting of 661 literary and art workers participated in the festival. (Yen Wen-chun), director of the provincial culture bureau, delivered a message at the opening ceremony, extending greetings to the festival. Ma Wan-li, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, spoke at the opening ceremony, calling on literary and art workers to further liberate their minds and contribute to realizing the four modernizations. [Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 21 Nov 78 OW]

TSINGHAI MILITARY DEPENDENTS--A provincial meeting of army dependents; disabled, demobilized and retired army men; and advanced units in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to army dependents was held in Sining Municipality on the afternoon of 17 November. Responsible comrades of the Tsinghai provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, provincial military district and other PLA units stationed in Tsinghai Province attended the meeting, including Yang Yen, Liang Ku-ting, Cha Pu-lung, Cheng Hsiao-hsien, Sung Lin, Ma Wan-li, (Shang Tzu-tien), (Wang Wen-ying), (Su Tan-sheng) and (Shih Ko-lin). Lu Tsun-chieh, alternate member of the CCP Central Committee and vice chairman of the provincial women's federation, also attended the opening ceremony. (Sun Yu-ke), director of the Preferential Treatment Bureau under the Civil Affairs Ministry of the State Council, attended and spoke at the meeting. The meeting was presided over by provincial revolutionary committee Vice Chairman Ma Wan-li. (Shang Tzu-tien), vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and (Ku Chan-san), deputy commander of the provincial military district, also spoke at the meeting. The meeting stressed the need to develop revolutionary tradition and work hard for the fulfillment of the general task in the new period. [Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 17 Nov 78 OW]

TSINGHAI SAFETY INSPECTION--The Tsinghai Provincial Labor Bureau recently organized 19 inspection groups composed of over 200 people to conduct winter safety inspection in 3 counties, 20 departments and 148 plants and mines. The results of the inspection indicate that great improvement has been made in insuring safety in production in Tsinghai this year. However, many problems have also been discovered. Safety measures are neglected at some plants and mines. On 13 November, the provincial economic committee and planning committee called a meeting at the Tsinghai No 2 machine tool plant to sum up the experiences gained from the inspection and help solve the problems discovered. The meeting was attended by over 1,500 representatives from counties, departments, plants and mines concerned. Comrade (Yin Po-hsi), vice chairman of the provincial economic committee, attended and spoke at the meeting. [Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 16 Nov 78 OW]

TSINGHAI SCIENTIFIC TECHNICAL BOOKS--The HSINHUA bookstores in various localities throughout Tsinghai published some 700,000 copies of scientific and technical books in the first 9 months of 1978, showing a 2.2-fold increase over the 1972 figure when the gang of four went rampant or a 100 percent increase compared with either 1976 or 1977. A meeting was held by the provincial HSINHUA bookstore from 6 to 12 November in Sining, at which specific plans were worked out for promoting the publication of scientific and technical books in Tsinghai. (Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 14 Nov 78 OW)

TSINGHAI NATIONAL DAY DELEGATION--On the afternoon of 21 November the Tsinghai Provincial National Day Delegation, which was made up of 25 representatives of minority nationalities in Tsinghai, reported to the leading comrades of the United Front Work Department of the Tsinghai Provincial CCP Committee and the Tsinghai Provincial CPPCC Committee on its tour of Peking, Nanking, Sian, and Chairman Mao's home town--Shaoshan of Hunan Province--which took more than 50 days to complete. On the evening of 21 November, the delegation was received by responsible comrades of the Tsinghai provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and the Tsinghai Provincial Military District including Wu Sheng-jung, Liang Ku-ting, Wang Wen-ying, Hsi Hou-pa, Sung Lin, and Ma Wan-li and by Vice Chairmen of the Tsinghai Provincial CPPCC Committee Kuo Ting-fan, Kuo Jo-chen and Ma Lo-tien. Upon its return to Sining on the evening of 17 November, the Tsinghai delegation was met at the railway station by Ma Wan-li, vice chairman of the Tsinghai Provincial Revolutionary Committee, and responsible comrades of the united front work department of the provincial party committee and the Tsinghai Provincial CPPCC Committee. [Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 23 Nov 78 OW]

WEN WEI PO EDITORIAL ON PARDON OF KMT PERSONNEL

HK300755Y Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 29 Nov 78 p 2 HK

[Editorial: "Another Group of Pardoned People Are Allowed To Return to Taiwan"]

[Text] A group of people who were given pardons and lenient treatment have been allowed to return to Taiwan or to leave for Hong Kong or other foreign countries because they were former KMT military and government personnel and they have relatives living in Hong Kong or overseas.

Allowing people who were given pardons and lenient treatment to leave China has been a persistent policy of the Chinese Government. Three such groups have left China since 1975. The first group left in March 1975 and intended to return to Taiwan via Hong Kong. However, since the Chiang clique refused to admit them, some remained in Hong Kong, some returned to the mainland and some left for other foreign countries. The second group returned to Taiwan via Hsiamen and Hong Kong in September of the same year. The third group was allowed to return to Taiwan in December. This is the fourth group and it consists of 24 men, ranging from major general to second lieutenant.

Three years passed between the release of the first three groups and the release of the fourth. Three years ago was when the gang of four ran most rampant. Today, 3 years later, China has advanced from great chaos to great order. The pace of the four modernizations has been quickened, socialist democracy has been continuously expanded, and there is great vigor and vitality everywhere. That another group of people who were given pardons and lenient treatment has been allowed to return to Taiwan at this time demonstrates the good desires of the Chinese people. They hope the mainland and Taiwan will resume normal ties and contacts and that communication between the people will be expanded to stimulate the sacred unification of the motherland.

As a matter of fact, do any Chinese people not earnestly hope that the motherland will soon realize unification?

When the Chinese Government allowed the first three groups to return, Taiwan raised some very unwise clamors. They attacked their former subordinates as "Communist Party spies" and "tools for united front work," and condemned the whole thing as "a performance of the united front work one-act play" staged by the Chinese Communist Party. They admitted the released spies of the Chiang clique who were captured after the new China was established, but refused to admit the pardoned KMT personnel who were captured during the civil war. They even deceived and blackmailed them to the "anti-communist" oaths, which caused the tragic suicide of Chang Tieh-shih. Was it not true that Tuan Ko-wen, who was refused admittance to Taiwan and went to the United States instead, wrote a so-called "anti-communist" article in accordance with the political demands of Taiwan which finally welcomed him back? Facts have proven that it was the Taiwan Chiang clique and not the Chinese Communist Party that attempted to use those people who were allowed to return to Taiwan as political tools.

When receiving this group, Liao Cheng-chih specifically announced the persistent policy of the Chinese Government that "they will be given adequate traveling expenses and things will be made convenient for them. They will not be assigned any tasks and will be allowed free transit." If this promise is tested against past facts, it will be quite clear that it has been fulfilled.

If they were "not assigned any task," why were they labeled "Communist Party spies" and "tools for united front work?" Wang Ping-yueh, a member of the first group that was allowed to return to Taiwan, frankly told people: "The Communist Party did not ask me to write any letter of guarantee, nor did they assign me any task. [paragraph continues]

The policy of the Communist Party is to give me an opportunity to return to Taiwan to meet my relatives before I die. The Communist Party has been very lenient to me and I am very grateful."

For instance, if those people return to Taiwan, they themselves are objectively bound to have a political effect. They will open up an unobstructed interflow of information about the China mainland as well as about the people in the two places and will destroy all political rumors that were created out of thin air. Nevertheless, is that not exactly what a political power that seeks truth from fact hopes for? Is that not exactly what has been eagerly sought by people who earnestly desire the unification of the motherland?

The fundamental spirit of this policy is certainly not embodied in "spies" and "tools," but in "humanism" and "pardons." Even though they came from the hostile camp, their desires and human rights were respected and achieved all the same.

The people who were pardoned by the Chinese Communist Party will soon be meeting with their relatives. It is hoped that the Taiwan authorities will uphold the spirit of humanism, change their past incorrect actions, provide all sorts of conveniences for their return to Taiwan and guarantee their personal safety.

TUNG HSIANG REPORTER SOLVES MYSTERY OF LIU SHAO-CHI'S DEATH

HK290902Y Hong Kong TUNG HSIANG No 2 in Chinese 29 Nov 78 p 16 HK

[Report by TUNG HSIANG reporter Ting Ying: "Disclosure of the Mystery of Liu Shao-chi's Death"]

[Text] Is Liu Shao-chi dead or alive? If he is alive, where is he? If he is dead, when, where and how did he die? These questions have been a mystery. Foreign news agencies in Peking recently reported: "Liu Shao-chi is still alive." This has further added a mysterious air to the question of the life and death of Liu Shao-chi. After many visits and investigations, this reporter recently obtained a definite price of news in Peking on the life and death of Liu Shao-chi, which has cleared up a mysterious case that has lasted for years.

In the history of China's Cultural Revolution, 1969 was probably the most frightening year.

With the deepening of the purging of the class ranks, numerous innocent people were hit by the "dictatorship of the masses" and numerous kind and honest families were living in the shadow of terror.

Lin Piao, who ascended to the throne of successor in the "Ninth National Party Congress," strutted like a conquering hero. Either because he wanted to show his power or because of other goals, Lin Piao issued "order No 1" and conducted a national exercise of war preparedness. As if China and the USSR were going to war at once, all of Peking was strengthening its defense work and putting itself on a war footing. Cadres were driven to the distant 7 May cadre schools; educated young people were settled in the countryside and a morbid atmosphere prevailed over Peking. If the situation was not exactly "nine out of ten rooms were empty," the nine out of ten rooms must have had people who had left their homeland--or gone to the 7 May cadre schools. Some were separated for investigation or were settled in the countryside. At night, large government office buildings were dark. It was a very sad scene. In consignment shops, old furniture, which belonged to families who were forced to leave their homes and resettle elsewhere, was piled up. The horror of "order No 1" regarding war preparedness also spread to the prisons. Many prisoners were transferred to Paoting Municipality in Hopeh, Changchih Municipality in Shansi and other areas. Criminals crowded in basic-level prisons suddenly rose in a tumult when they were transferred elsewhere.

The horror of "order No 1" also dragged high ranking political criminals into the whirls of war preparedness.

China's arch political criminals Liu Shao-chi, Teng Hsiao-ping and others were driven out of Peking by order No 1 and transferred to other areas. Liu Shao-chi was transferred to Kiafeng Municipality in Honan, Teng Hsiao-ping to Kiangsi, Tan Chen-ling to Kwansi...

When Liu Shao-chi was on his way to "exile," he was already an old man who had gone through 3 years of "criticism" and "overthrow." Liu Shao-chi left Peking by train under full guard. During the rugged trip to Kaifeng, he unfortunately caught pneumonia. Pneumonia is a very common illness, however, due to poor medical conditions during the trip coupled with his weak health, he finally died of pneumonia enroute to Kaifeng.

The news of Liu Shao-chi's death was never disclosed. In those frightening years and months of 1969, people just did not have the leisure to bother with his life and death.

The first turning point in the history of the Cultural Revolution was 1972. After the downfall of Lin Biao, the influence of the pro-Chou En-lai group was restored. The policy of the moderates began to be implemented in various ways. This was the first spring breeze after the devastating Cultural Revolution.

The spring breeze was also felt by the families of high Chinese communist political criminals. The sons and daughters of the "black gang" of Peng Chen and others were informed in 1972 that they were allowed to visit their parents in prison. Among the sons and daughters of these black groups, only the children of Liu Shao-chi were absent. Liu's sons and daughters inevitably became suspicious. They wrote a letter to Mao Tsetung asking about their parents and demanding to visit them. Mao Tsetung personally replied telling them their "father is dead, but you can visit your mother."

This was the first official "disclosure" of Liu Shao-chi's death. Naturally, very few people learned about this "disclosure." Therefore, the death of Liu Shao-chi remained a mystery. Rumors were even more numerous abroad. Recently, foreign news agencies even spread rumors that he never died. These rumors caused a stir in press circles.

When this reporter arrived in Peking in November, he conducted many investigations on this issue, and contacted several people who had been very close to Liu Shao-chi. It was from them that definite firsthand evidence on Liu Shao-chi's death was obtained.

Now we can say that the mystery of Liu Shao-chi's death has been completely solved.

Naturally this is not something that concerns ordinary people in Peking. Although people are not clear which year, which month, how and where Liu died, they are sure he passed away long ago. What the people are more concerned about now is whether or not the CCP Central Committee will review the case and reevaluate Liu Shao-chi.

TUNG HSIANG COMMENTS ON PRC WAR PREPAREDNESS

HK290912Y Hong Kong TUNG HSIANG No 2 in Chinese 20 Nov 78 pp 30-33 HK

[Article by Yen Ping-yuan: "The New Trend of PRC Preparedness Against War"]

[Text] Since the smashing of the gang of four, the PRC has embarked on the four modernizations in full strength. To achieve this great aim in the coming 20 years, the PRC must have a peaceful environment. [paragraph continues]

However, it cannot maintain peace unilaterally. How does the PRC estimate the prospects for war and peace? How does the PRC make preparations for a war which is likely to break out? The trend was revealed in the recently held national militia conference (August), in the national conference on people's anti-air defense (November) and in the October air force exercises for preparedness against war.

Estimate for Prospects of Peace and War

Over the past few years, the PRC has emphasized that the factors for war are increasing because on the one hand the PRC wants to alert itself and on the other it is attempting to arouse the attention of the West to seriously view Soviet threats and not pursue appeasement. The PRC is still continuing to emphasize this. In his speech at the national militia conference, Nieh Jung-chen pointed out: "The Soviet Union is now vying more fiercely with the United States for hegemony. War will surely break out one day. Soviet revisionists in particular have always wanted to subjugate our country. They have officiously interfered everywhere and gone in for invasion and subversion. They are our most dangerous enemy." In his speech at the national conference on people's anti-air defense, Yeh Chien-ying said: "It is a heroic undertaking for us to embark on the four socialist modernizations. The Soviet revisionists have always wanted to subjugate our country and will not be reconciled to our victory." It is very important that the PRC leadership emphasize this point. The Soviet Union will definitely not allow China to smoothly realize the four modernizations. It will exert military pressure and risk the danger of war. It may also make a hotbed of the war in Indochina and allow Vietnam, the hatchetman, to create disturbances and contain China. Therefore the PRC will have to carry out its four modernizations in a harsh international environment, not in an environment of peace. In their speeches, Yeh and Nieh emphasized the need to think of danger during peace, make preparations for calamities and do a good job of war preparedness. Yeh Chien-ying said: "Success will come when preparations are made; there will be no success if preparations are not made. According to our previous experiences, if we prepare for the worst possibility, we shall never suffer losses." "Invaders always bully the weak and fear the strong. They first choose the weak and beat them. If you do not make good preparations they will have a chance to step in. If you make good preparations, they will not dare take any reckless actions. If we do a good job of the four modernizations, of preparedness against war and of people's anti-air defense, the Soviet revisionists will think carefully before they wage a war."

Relying on People's War

What will the PRC rely on to defeat enemies when war breaks out? The PRC will still rely on people's war: "The soldiers and people are the foundation of victory," "People's war is our fundamental superiority and our magic weapon for defeating enemies. We relied on it in the past, are relying on it now and shall rely on it in the future." In his speech, Nieh Jung-chen stressed the importance of the militia's role in a future war. He said: "The militia is the solid foundation for waging a people's war under present conditions. The more modernized the war is, the more we must stress the right of the three-in-one combination of the armed forces and the more we must stress the militia's role. We need the militia to fight in coordination, replenish forces, support the front and consolidate the rear. The militia must take part in the process and the various aspects of a future war. The tasks shouldered by the militia are more arduous and the demands made on it are higher."

In a future war, the PRC's strategic principle will still be to actively do defensive work and to lure enemy troops in deeply. Nieh pointed out: "Our enemies rely on their modernization and mechanization. In fact, just as human beings must eat rice, machinery must also eat 'rice'. Supplying itself with a large quantity of oil after entering our country is a big problem. Our country is big, communications lines are long and militiamen will fight a guerilla war everywhere and will constantly sabotage supply lines. Only this will bring the enemies to a standstill."

Strengthening the Building of People's Antiair Defense for War Preparedness

Another key PRC point of war preparedness is to strengthen people's antiair defense work. Yeh Chien-ying pointed out: "People's antiair defense is an important strategic way to annihilate enemies and preserve ourselves under modern warfare conditions. It is an important part of the active defensive strategic principle. It is the continuation and development of Chairman Mao's thinking on people's war under the new historical conditions."

"Dig deep tunnels, store grain everywhere and never seek hegemony" is the strategic principle formulated by Mao Tsetung for the PRC. The core of people's antiair defense work is to dig deep tunnels. At the end of the 1960's and during the beginning of the 1970's, the PRC vigorously embarked on people's antiair defense projects by digging deep tunnels. For instance, big cities like Peking initially built a network of antiair tunnels which could serve antiair and antinuclear purposes and would be useful in combat. It was a very great achievement. However, due to the interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four, this work ceased. Some of these tunnels were abandoned and filled in. In his speech, Yeh Chien-ying pointed out: Many countries are now embarking on people's antiair defense and digging tunnels. This is a strategic trend which is worth notice." He also said: "Digging tunnels is a good method tested by practice and is the result of several decades of experience acquired through blood-shedding wars. We must attach importance to digging tunnels and people's antiair defense work, particularly the construction of projects."

In his report at the people's antiair defense conference, Li Hsien-nien put forward a 7-year (1979-1985) plan for building people's antiair defense for war preparedness. After the plan is fulfilled, "a solid foundation will have been laid for dealing with an enemy sudden attack."

Strict Training To Grasp Military Technology

The PRC has attached importance to military technology and training. During the third revolutionary war, Mao Tsetung proposed that "officers teach soldiers, soldiers teach officers and soldiers teach each other." Although the PRC army's equipment is not necessarily advanced, the army has been well trained and its military quality is good. Criticism of "making a big show of military skills" was started in the Great Cultural Revolution. The standards of training of the PRC army dropped tremendously and fighters became cultural and political soldiers and became skilled in literary talents but not in military arts. Since the smashing of the gang of four, the PRC leadership has strengthened the army's training as an important measure for war preparedness. PRC Air Force exercises for war preparedness served as a report on training achievements. From these exercises, we can see two special features:

1. Cadres take the lead in military skills training. Those who took part in the flying exercises were all leading cadres. For instance, commanding the flight was Deputy Chief of Staff of the air force headquarters Ma Chan-min; doing the difficult "spiral-ing" was director of the air force military training department Yu Chen-wu; marking the targets in the air with bullets were Commander of the 1st Aviation Corps Division Chang Huai-lien and commander of a certain aviation corps division Han Te-tsa. Cadres are now putting forward the slogan: "Look at me" and "Follow me." They take the lead not only in ideology and work style but in technology.

2. They undergo rigid and intensive training to meet the needs of actual fighting. For example, in parachute training, the previous height was 800 meters. It has now been reduced to 400 meters. If the parachute does not open at 400 meters, the parachutist will hit the ground in 9 seconds.

Skills can be acquired through training. If we sweat more during peace we will shed less blood during war.

Another aspect of the PRC's war preparedness work is to improve weapons and equipment. Concerned PRC personnel are now negotiating the purchase of munitions from some West European countries. We shall discuss this problem in another article.

TUNG HSIANG LOOKS AT 'STABILITY, UNITY' IN PRC

HK280445Y Hong Kong TUNG HSIANG No 2 in Chinese 20 Nov 78 pp 8-10 HK

[Article by TUNG HSIANG reporter Wei Jan: "Are 'Stability and Unity' Being Challenged?"]

[Text] The CCP often publicizes "stability and unity." In Peking and in the cities I visited, I have indeed felt a kind of stable atmosphere. However, I have also found that there have always been sharp disagreements and heated debates on many issues concerning the welfare of the state. So can we say here that, amid "stability and unity," there are factors which are detrimental to stability and unity? Or in other words, are "stability and unity" being challenged?

In order to get a clear picture of this question, I interviewed some social scientists. They admitted or did not deny the following facts:

After Liu Hsin-wu wrote "The Form Master" [pan chu jen], some people said it was the most outstanding short story since the establishment of the PRC; yet some people called it a poisonous weed.

After the short story "The Scar" [shang hen] was published, the critics were divided into two groups: one was called the "scar group," and the other was called the "nonscar group." The "scar group" not only affirmed "The Scar," but they affirmed those works of art and literature which have a positive meaning and which, like "The Scar," can break through the forbidden area. The "nonscar group" of course sang an opposite tune.

After the Japanese film "Looking Homeward" went on show, it also aroused different reactions. One view held that "Looking Homeward" was of educational significance; but the other view held that the practical effects of "Looking Homeward" were bad (because there are some indecent shots). As a result, "Looking Homeward" met with a fate like this in China: On show; showing stopped; on show again.

In regard to distribution to each according to his work, some people opposed egalitarianism; yet some people beat people with the big sticks of "engaging in material incentives" and "advocating pursuit of the capitalist road," and they preached egalitarianism, which damaged the enthusiasm of the workers and peasants.

As for Tachai, one view emphasized learning the spirit, while the other view insisted upon learning everything. SHANSI DAILY published a number of articles which sang a tune opposite that of the CCP Central Committee. Even though it was criticized by the CCP Central Committee, it still said that it wanted to launch a massive national debate on the issue.

The purpose of borrowing money from foreign countries is to realize the four modernizations. Many people hold that this is a good method. Although we are exploited a little bit by foreign capitalists, yet we can grow strong still more rapidly. However, some people still want to carry the burden of being "a country free from foreign loan." This is a disagreement between non-Ah-q thinking and Ah-q thinking.

Of all the disagreements, the most outstanding and most acute is the debate on whether or not people should "live up to every single sentence." (If we change it to a theoretical subject, it is: whether or not practice is the sole criterion for testing truth.) Some people insisted upon "living up to every single sentence;" yet many people held that it is necessary to look at practical situations to decide whether to live up to every single sentence or not. If people live up to every single sentence in everything, then the heroes in the Tienanmen incident can only be regarded as counter-revolutionary elements. The result of the practice of "taking grain as the key link" in many localities will only be "taking grain as the net" (catching up everything else in a net apart from grain), the educated youths will have to go down and settle in the countryside forever in order to "learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants," and the schools will not turn out any scientists, theorists or specialists, but will only turn out such "talented people" at the level of the "workers propaganda teams".

The magazine CHUNG KUO CHING NIEN persistently upheld "eliminating modern blind faith" and highly praised the revolutionary mass movement in Tienanmen. As a result, it happened that its circulation was withheld.

The magazine RED FLAG has kept silent for a long time over the issue of whether or not practice is the sole criterion for testing truth and has not made its attitude known. This has demonstrated that some people have persistently adhered to the view that the purpose of putting forward the view of giving first position to practice is to "chop down the banner" (to chop down Mao's banner).

In a word, the arguments are varied, and the debates are acute; there have been struggles.

But will these arguments and debates cast a shadow over the stable political situation? The social scientists answered by questions. They said:

"In general, it is normal to have divergent views over various issues; and it is also normal to have debates. In the past, China vigorously pursued "rule by the voice of one man alone"--only one view was allowed on any issue, and any other view would be accused of being traitorous, and along would come all the labels of the so-called 'bourgeoisie' and 'rightist views.' This kind of situation was very abnormal, however."

"The process of tens of millions of people emancipating their minds is the process of development of argument and differences. [paragraph continues]

"Some people's minds will be emancipated faster, some more slowly, and a small number of people will be reluctant to have their minds emancipated. This has made disagreement inevitable. If everyone's mind is emancipated, is it not true that the factors of stability and unity will be developed?"

"Disagreement and debate in general will not fundamentally affect stability and unity. The masses' social practice will ultimately prove what is correct and what is incorrect. The more the truth is debated, the clearer it becomes. If a new level in unifying understanding is attained through debate, then stability and unity will not be weakened, but strengthened."

The other day when I discussed with some friends at CHUNG KUO CHING NIEN the incident in which the No 1 issue of CHUNG KUO CHING NIEN was withheld from circulation, I was practically "interviewed" by them.

"How do you look at the incident?"

"Our basic view is more or less the same as that expressed in the concerned articles carried in the No 1 issue of TUNG HSIANG. The four points put forward by the people who withheld the magazine (that it did not carry any article commemorating Mao's death, that it did not carry Hua's inscription, that it should not carry any of Tung Huai-chou's Tienanmen poems, and that Han Chih-hsiung had a problem) were unreasonable. CHUNG KUO CHING NIEN resumed its publication on 12 September, already past the second anniversary of the passing away of Mao Tsetung, so why was it so very necessary to carry a commemorating article? The fact that it did not carry Hua's inscription also was not a valid reason; the request for an inscription was made very early, but Hua was too busy with his work and he also went abroad to visit foreign countries. So, it was not difficult to understand why there was no inscription. The Tienanmen incident was a heroic and touching great mass movement. Why should it not be rehabilitated and publicized? If it is true that because of his shortcomings Han Chih-hsiung should not be commended in the press, then does it mean that anyone who had shortcomings and who made mistakes should not be called a great figure even though he made great meritorious achievements for the state? CHUNG KUO CHING NIEN has done nothing wrong. This is my view."

I asked a question in return: "Is the matter over now?"

They smiled, and tactily agreed.

As far as I know, Hua Kuo-feng supported CHUNG KUO CHING NIEN. The interference was quickly overcome, and now the matter is really over. It seemed to be bad, but it was turned into something good. Since the battle, CHUNG KUO CHING NIEN has commanded still greater influence. Once it resumed circulation, it immediately sold 2.7 million copies. This was a large number; and indicated very great pressure on the people who had ordered the magazine withheld. It thus played the role of promoting stability and unity.

Because of its poor contents, and because it does not make plain its attitude over the issue of testing truth, the magazine RED FLAG has been less and less welcomed among the masses. There is one saying among them: "As the PEOPLE (PEOPLE'S DAILY) rise up in the sky, the RED FLAG (magazine) falls to the ground." The saying is meant to boost their own spirits, yet it also has revealed the truth about the matter. At present, although the circulation of RED FLAG is still over 10 million copies, too many among the subscribers only subscribe but never bother to read it. This has formed a sharp contrast with the situation of the PEOPLE'S DAILY being greatly welcomed by the readers. Is not the strength of public opinion demonstrated here? Is it not true that this force of public opinion has performed the function of suppressing all that is crooked and evil and of fostering righteousness, and has thus become a positive factor in stabilizing the overall situation?

When I interviewed a theoretical worker, I raised questions on the issue of stability and unity and got some fairly satisfactory answers.

Q: What do you think are the major factors which are detrimental to stability and unity?

A: The sworn followers and conspiratorial clique of the gang of four: we must eliminate all those evil people. In other words, we must do away with and uproot all evils.

Q: I suppose those people do not make up a very small number?

A: The number of people to be eliminated is only about 3,000. In the "anti-rightist struggle" in 1957, some 400,000 people were attacked. If we keep the number of sworn followers of the gang of four to be eliminated at about 3,000, then that is the smallest number in any campaign in history.

Q: Are bad elements in the society detrimental to stability and unity?

A: Yes. Big embezzlers, thieves, and elements who beat, smashed and looted must also be eliminated.

Q: Many cadres have bad work style. They have obstructed the implementation of various policies and have assumed bureaucratic rule over the masses instead of fostering democracy, thereby aggravating the contradictions between the party and the masses and between the cadres and the masses. I suppose this kind of work style also constitutes a factor detrimental to stability and unity?

A: That's right. We must therefore carry out ideological and organizational rectification among the cadres, and we should not allow a bureaucratic work style to continue to exist.

Q: What else do you think the Chinese Communist Party should achieve in order to do well in promoting stability and unity?

A: It must clearly distinguish between right and wrong and between meritorious achievements and demerits. It must eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four.

Judging from my various observations, an atmosphere of stability and unity has indeed appeared in China. All factors detrimental to stability and unity, particularly the sworn followers and the conspiratorial clique of the gang of four and the bad elements in the society, have gradually been eliminated. However, the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four cannot be completely eliminated within a short period, and it is not possible quickly and completely to rectify the cadres' work style; and only thus can relative stability and unity be achieved.

In their endeavor to carry out major reforms in economics, culture, education, science and technology, foreign trade and foreign relations, Hua and Teng have indeed encountered some obstacles. Some people have insisted that everything be done according to Mao Tsetung's instructions, views and plans, and have opposed other people in using new views to replace Mao Tsetung's incorrect or outdated views in the new situation. Such an obstacle is relatively large. Their persistent adherence to "the theory of all matters" or "the theory of theoretical standard" was basically the result of the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four. With the development of the movement to "eliminate pernicious influence" within the Chinese Communist Party, this kind of obstacle will probably gradually dwindle. If there are people who persistently adhere to their mistakes, enlarge contradictions and deliberately cause trouble, they will obviously go against the people's will. What is going to collapse will never be the advancing people's cause, but only they themselves.

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